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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Is Under Recovery Law

Industry Tackles Codes, Wages

W. E. C. Wants Dollar Pegged

Roosevelt Plan Is for Delay

New York Banks Warn Reich

Homemade Telescope Is Hit

THE National Recovery Administration outlines codes of fair competition and urges American industry to prepare for the return of millions of men to work. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, in a bulletin addressed to the unnamed "10 leading industries" indicates that the attitude of most industries in cooperating with the Government under the new act is highly satisfactory. The cotton textile industry has already submitted its competition code for approval; steel, bituminous coal and lumber industries are hard at work on theirs. The great objects of the act are to be tested swiftly—Success, with multitudes on the pay roll, is hoped for by September.

¶ Administrator Johnson urges the 10 industries to make labor agreements their first object. The industries must arrive at a common ground, each within itself, on maximum hours of work, minimum wage rates and methods of forcing minorities into line. Premature price-raising and profit-taking may have to be curbed. During the stir industry makes a good showing. Steel operations are highest since April, 1931, carloadings reach a new peak this week. Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad coördinator, tells railroad executives and labor leaders the proposed wage cut should not be brought up now; increasing business may make it unnecessary. The Recovery Administration says it doesn't wish to organize either industry or labor—It wants each to do its own and get going.

¶ France suggests that it may propose, and America announces it would strongly resist, temporary adjournment of the World Economic Conference. France, fearing the depreciating American dollar might force it off the gold standard, would adjourn until stabilization is accomplished. America sees no need of this, believing its respective programs for domestic and international recovery can be reconciled. After conferring with President Roosevelt on the yacht Amberjack II off Cape Cod, Prof. Raymond Moley sails for London with the President's latest advices for the American delegates—The Chief Executive's view is that stabilization is impossible until the vast American internal program is under way.

¶ Most of the nations in the W. E. C. appear to agree that currency stabilization must precede tariff and trade agreements. The delegates grow restive under word from the United States that Washington sees no immediate hope of pegging the dollar. Thus the arrival of Professor Moley is awaited with eagerness for any new light he may bring. France bitterly attacks countries contemplating inflation or currency devaluation, meaning the United States. M. Bonnet, the French speaker, declares currency depreciation may undermine the foundations on which society rests. Italy joins in an attack on monetary manipulation and speculation. The world seems divided into gold and off-gold camps—Britain and America lead the latter, stronger group.

¶ A powerful New York banking group warns the German Reichsbank not to default interest on July 1 on the $1,000,000,000 in German dollar bonds this group sold to Americans. The group considers data brought by John Foster Dulles from the Reichsbank, finding the moratorium of June 8 is unjustified. This moratorium threatens American creditors with sacrifices far beyond what the facts would justify. Germany is warned that such a policy will do lasting injury to its credit—The Reichsbank is asked to reconsider.

¶ Duke Institute of International Relations is told by Dr. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard that America should recognize Soviet Russia. He finds the disadvantages slight, based mainly on prejudice. Recognition would remove from Russian thought the idea that America as a capitalist nation wishes to overthrow the Soviet Government, which has given evidence of stability, would eliminate absurdities and promote recovery. Dr. Fay would protect American labor from Soviet's low living standards and convict competition by a suitable tariff—But what world statesman today knows what a suitable tariff is?

¶ The Chicago world's fair sees the nation's amateur telescope makers in animated convention. In 13 years the country has turned to homemade telescopes in earnest through the enthusiasm and work of Russell W. Porter, arctic explorer, and John M. Pierce, vocational education director, of Springfield, Vt. These men ground their first plate-glass lenses in a cellar. Now the club they founded has an observatory and 2500 members. Machinists, clerks, carpenters, musicians and teachers build their own telescopes, have loads of joy—It's great to buddy up with the stars.

Reich Defends Grip on Labor On Basis of Worker's Benefit

Premises of Unions Occupied, Funds Seized and Press Wiped Out in Movement to Break 'Last Fetters of Marxism'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"Germany has entered upon the second epoch in National Socialist revolution by freeing the workers from the last fetters of Marxism."

Thus the National Socialists, who on May 2 took over all the existing trade unions and amalgamated them into the new German Labor Front, described their actions.

When Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumed power on Jan. 30, it was to be expected that the independence and freedom of the trade unions, especially the Free or Social Democratic unions, would not continue long untouched. This was only natural, since their international connections, their position as the financial backbone of the Social Democratic Party, could not long be tolerated by the present Government. Their funds have been confiscated, their press driven out of existence, and their premises occupied.

All this, it has been officially explained, is to be interpreted not as an action against the worker, but in his interests, to rid him of the evils wrought by unreliable Marxist leaders, and to make safe the various funds to which he contributes.

The former trade unions, which had a membership of nearly 5,200,000, according to the 1931 figures, differed widely in social and political outlook. Some belonged to the Social Democratic Party, others to the Roman Catholic Center, and some were "liberal." In addition to these, there were also the National Socialist and Communist organizations, as well as about 1,740,000 organized "white-collar workers" (Angestellte).

Hitherto, all these associations considered only very loosely their relations to the state. Their duties were primarily to their members. Under the new régime, the relationship to the state stands preëminent.

The corporate state idea is definitely laid down in the National Socialist program. In every economic sphere and for every economic region, each trade or profession ("Stand") shall be organized into a corporation (Staendekammer), which will in turn be united in a greater economic unit.

All sections of any particular economic group, such as agriculture, handwork and trade, industry, the free professions and commerce will set up their own corporations. These corporations will be linked in an all-embracing "Reichswirtschaftsrat" (Reich Economic Council) which is to operate in such a way that the economy does not develop into a state within a state.

These corporations, the program continues, are to be controlled by state officials, thus only protecting the interests of these institutions and those of the general public.

The "political functions" of the trade unions are abolished.

Trade unions will not be able to further the "class struggle" as has been the case in the past with some of them, and their influence in wage and other labor issues will be considerably reduced, if not completely destroyed.

British Jobless To Plant Acorns For Oak Forests

70,000 Pounds of Nuts Will Seek to Revive Stands Sacrificed to War

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Jobless miners and farm laborers are helping to plant 70,000 pounds of acorns in England to restore the forests of mighty oaks which were felled during the World War.

Some 478,000 acres of trees were cut down between 1914 and 1918. Already 25,000 acres have been replanted by the Forestry Commission, and in less than 50 years Thetford Chase, the country along the Little Ouse, bordering Norfolk and Suffolk, will be one long stretch of trees.

Jobless men are being taught the art of tending seedling oaks in tree nurseries covering more than 100 acres. Last autumn the wives and children of these men, living in the 160 woodmen's cottages which are scattered through the young forest at Thetford Chase, spent many hours of each day collecting the acorns which are now being planted. The saplings will go into a nursery for two years before being transplanted to the forest land.

Considerable care has to be expended on the preservation of the young trees for the various forests now being formed. Pine seeds are soaked in red lead before being planted to keep away mice, and small fences are built round the ground as a protection against rabbits. Trenches are also sunk to frustrate the tunneling cockchafer, and means have to be taken to keep away the deer.

Eventually it is proposed to establish new sawmills, paper mills and timber industries, but for every tree cut down another will be planted.

Industries of State Show Big Wage Gain

Gains in employment and wages paid in the woolen and worsted goods industry of Massachusetts were exceptionally large in May, as compared with April, and increases in the foundry and machine shop group were by far the largest between two months since 1929, it is shown by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The 49 woolen and worsted goods establishments reporting regularly to the department employed 11,906 wage earners in mid-May, or 26.3 per cent more than the 9427 employed in April. Of the total employed in May, 10,540 were on full time. The aggregate weekly pay roll of these firms in mid-May was $187,395, or 37.2 per cent more than in April. Average weekly earnings were $15.74, compared with $14.49 in April.

In the foundry and machine shop group, 60 establishments employed 8.9 per cent more wage earners in May than in April, while aggregate pay rolls were 18.2 per cent larger and average weekly earnings were $1.52 larger. The cotton goods mills showed gains in the number of wage earners of 2.4 per cent and 15 per cent in the pay rolls.

Jobless to Use Schools For Canning Produce

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21 (AP)—City authorities have authorized the use of three school buildings as community canning centers, where surplus produce grown in community garden plots will be canned by the growers.

All the community gardeners are unemployed persons.

De Forest Presses Dunlap in British Amateur Tourney

Tolley, Somerville and Nash Forge Ahead; McLean Defeated

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 21 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., leading United States entrant in the British amateur golf championship, narrowly escaped elimination in the fourth round today as Alaric de Forest of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, carried him to the nineteenth hole before succumbing.

Keeping pace with the American, C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States title, continued his brilliant play to defeat J. Walker, a Cambridge Blue in 1920-21, 6 and 5, and Roger H. Wethered, titleholder in 1923 and one of the British favorites, won a fourth-round match from Henry Howell, 3 and 2.

Tolley later joined the favorites in the fifth-round bracket by beating a fellow Briton, Sam Robinson, 1 up, for his second victory of the day. Robinson is the former Lancashire champion and an internationalist. He defeated T. C. J. Manners, 2 and 1, earlier.

Tolley in Fifth Round

The young Canadian, Jack Nash, also came through with his second victory of the day, in an exciting match with John Burke, British Walker Cup player, decided at the nineteenth hole, after disposing of the Irish veteran, Lionel Munn, 4 and 2 in the third round.

Two American residents of London, Robert Sweeny and Douglas Grant, advanced to the fourth round, but Charles F. Sweeny, brother of Robert, was defeated in a third-round encounter by H. N. M. Fogg, 4 and 3. Robert Sweeny defeated H. M. Dickson of Glasgow, 5 and 4, and Grant won from A. B. S. Legate, also of Glasgow, by the same margin.

Douglas Grant later defeated F. G. Fairlie, 3 and 2, in the fourth round to join Dunlap among the last 32; but Robert Sweeny was eliminated by E. Hatton, 4 and 3.

Canadians Lose Man

The Canadian contingent was also later reduced to two—Somerville and Nash—as Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, the Canadian-born Londoner and holder of the French amateur title, was eliminated by J. W. Jones of Grange Park, 2 and 1, in a fourth-round encounter. Critchley had won, 3 and 2, over C. K. Cotton of Stoke Poges in the fourth round.

Another British stalwart, Thomas A. Torrance, Walker Cup player, was tumbled in the third round by A. S. G. Thompson of Aldeburgh, in a 21-hole match.

Jack McLean, 22-year-old Scottish hope for the title and tabbed by most of the critics as the man to beat, was eliminated in the fourth round, 1 up, by a fellow Scotsman, Edward P. Kyle, a semifinalist in the amateur as long ago as 1913.

The match between Dunlap and de Forest, older brother of the 1932 champion, John de Forest, who was eliminated in the first round, was touch and go from the start with first one and then the other leading.

They turned the first nine with identical medal scores of 39, but with de Forest leading 1 up. The Englishman also took the tenth, but Dunlap squared the match on the thirteenth as he sank a putt for a birdie 2 and they ended the round all even. At the first extra hole Dunlap got his par 4 as de Forest failed and the match went to the American, who had a medal score of 77, 5 over par.

Juan Ybarra, the only Spaniard ever to play in the tournament, was eliminated in the third round by R. W. Ripley, 1 up.

Nation-Wide Drive On Racketeering Bringing Results

National Credit Men Report 1403 Convictions in Eight Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21—Showing 2693 indictments of racketeers and 1403 convictions in eight years, the National Association of Credit Men today exhibited the progress of its eight-year drive against commercial fraud and racketeering.

The most striking feature of the display is a "Rogues' Gallery" of commercial crooks, fire sale sharpers, bankruptcy experts whose concealment of millions of dollars' worth of assets has been brought to light, dealers in distressed merchandise, and other racketeers apprehended and convicted by the fraud prevention department since its inauguration in June, 1925.

In addition to indictments and convictions it shows 291 criminals arrested on additional indictments awaiting trial in similar cases, and 201 other cases being investigated on complaint of merchants and buiness leaders.

This exhibit constitutes one of the most impressive messages on the program of the organization's thirty-eighth annual convention here this week. This silent messenger was arranged by the association's fraud prevention department.

The battle against commercial fraud which, leaders estimate, is costing business interests of the country more than $430,000,000 in losses each year, is one of the chief interests for delegates at the convention.

In a report to the annual meeting, the fraud-prevention department said:

"The annual loss to business through credit fraud represents a staggering amount of buying power destroyed. Today's low-profit margins have increased the prevalence of unethical practices and distressed merchandise.

"The fraud prevention department is helping to insure profits by preventing frauds. By punishing racketeers, it is protecting legitimate business. The apprehension and convictions of perpetrators of credit frauds has a deterring effect upon other potential racketeers. The distribution of information on dishonest practices enables reputable business men to protect themselves.

"Increased governmental regulation of business and industry under the Industrial Recovery Act does not mean an end to rugged individualism and individual initiative in business," said Mr. A. P. Haake, of Chicago, managing director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, in a convention address. "The Industry Recovery Act," Mr. Haake added, "will actually increase opportunities for individual accomplishment. It opens the way for an increased individual liberty in business."

Siam's Government 'Changes Hands' As Army Leads Revolt

BANGKOK, Siam, June 21 (AP)—The Government of Siam again had changed hands today as a result of a bloodless coup d'état by the army and navy and civilians, led by Phya Bahol, commander-in-chief, who resigned his post last week.

All state councilors whom the King appointed in April resigned. Bahol became Chief Executive. The revolutionists claimed the ousted Government was unconstitutional and proposed an immediate reconstitution of the Assembly, with popular elections. They sent a message to King Prajadhipok, on vacation at a seaside resort at Huahin, assuring him of their loyalty and asserting the move was aimed at an observance of the Constitution.

A constitutional monarchy was established June 24, 1932, after a sudden revolt, resulting in one fatality. The King thereupon signed a constitution, and a new Siamese Senate was formed. King Prajadhipok was permitted to name the executive committee and dissolve Parliament. Three days after the revolt the King reascended the throne.

Rebels had a short-lived régime subsequently, which ended last April 2. They were branded as communistic, and the Siamese Cabinet was changed by the King. Last week four army leaders quit and there were reports of a rift among governmental officers.

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Things Present

Hurrah for Snubs! He seems to be getting his share of attention at the Chicago fair, according to Mr. Abbot, "Watching the World Go By" on the back page.

The statement on America's debt attitude by Viscount Astor is worth thoughtful reading. It is on the Editorial page.

"The Family Vacation at Home" may turn thoughts of what might have been into joy for what is to be. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Ad-O-Grams await the puzzlers on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and an assortment of the best cartoons of the week.

Drafters of American and British Economic Policies

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THEIR HANDS RESTS MAJOR SHARE OF PROGRAM PREPARED FOR LONDON

Left: RAYMOND MOLEY, American Assistant Secretary of State, Trusted Adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor and President. Right: NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Berlin Puts Ban On Fighting Unit Under Hugenberg

Police Raid All Offices of Nationalists' Active Youth Group

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 21—The process of bringing political parties into the National Socialist camp was carried a stage further today, when official notification was issued proscribing the entire Kampfstaffel organization of the German Nationalist Party.

The Kampfstaffel is one of several groups comprised in the somewhat loosely knitted association of which Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Minister of Economics and Agriculture in the Reich Government, is the recognized head.

The German Nationalist Party as a whole is to continue. But the police visited all its offices throughout Germany and took over papers referring to the proscribed organization.

The majority of members of the organization are youths engaged in industrial pursuits. On festive occasions they wear green uniforms. They are said to include a good many Socialists and Communists, who have been found on this account to some extent out of sympathy with the present Government.

The work of breaking up their organization began on Monday, when one of their meetings at Frankfort-on-Oder in Northeast Prussia was dispersed and its funds confiscated.

Dr. Hugenberg meets the Chancellor here today to discuss the situation, when further developments are expected. Meanwhile continued isolated cases are reported from Southwest Germany, in which disaffected Roman Catholic clergymen have also been put under arrest.

Regarding the Stahlhelm—a body of gray-clad volunteers some 400,000 strong formed originally by Herr Franz Seldte, Labor Minister—the Monitor understands, it has been decided to gradually reduce the strength of this body by confining new recruitments to men who served during the war. All other recruits are now to be drafted into the regular brown-uniformed organization of the National Socialists.

This action attunes with a recent speech at Hamburg by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, when he said that it was not enough for the National Socialists to be supported by 51 per cent of the population, but they must also win over the remaining 49 per cent.

Credit and Limited Production Scanned at London Conference

Delegates Disposed to Postpone Monetary Action Until Arrival of Moley With Announcement of American Views on Stabilization

The World Economic Conference is getting down to bed rock in exploring the bases of an accord on the enlargement of credit and control of production.

While Washington realizes that its objection to immediate stabilization of the dollar has caused concern at London, it believes any difficulties affecting agreement on conference issues can be successfully ironed out.

The American Assistant Secretary of State, Prof. Raymond Moley, has sailed for a week's stay at London, and will act as "liaison officer" between President Roosevelt and the American delegation, after a dramatic seaplane trip to the Roosevelt yacht off Provincetown, Mass., for final instructions.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 21—With special confidential messages from Washington convincing delegates to the World Economic Conference that even a tentative flexible stabilization of the dollar is unlikely in the near future, the monetary and economic committee continued to grapple with problems involving enlarged credit and controlled production. In both fields a clear-cut divergence of views between two groups is manifested.

All except the American delegates still insist that currency stabilization is an indispensable preliminary to any other agreements of value. Furthermore, though the nations are willing to make the attempt, they show little enthusiasm for working out agreements in tariff and monetary fields with conclusions dependent upon ultimate pegging of the dollar. The conference's main hope is that the American Assistant Secretary of State, Prof. Raymond Moley, will be able to forecast the possibility of an early halt in the dollar's fluctuations.

Though the delegates dislike marking time until the arrival of the legendary Columbia professor, and are pursuing debates in an uncertain atmosphere, nevertheless, the majority seem resigned to follow this course. Rumors that the French would propose adjournment either of the whole conference or its monetary side until American stabilization decisions are taken have not yet materialized and appear insubstantial.

Advices from Washington disclose that at present the Administration is opposed to stabilization, and Mr. James M. Cox, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague and Mr. James P. Warburg have been discouraged from continuing any conversations to this end. But the door is not entirely closed to some form of stabilization after commodity prices in the United States are more firmly fixed at their rising levels.

If therefore America's internal recovery proceeds well for a few weeks it is not beyond the realm of possibility that tentative stabilizations of the external value of the dollar might be negotiated. The confer-

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Skipper of Viking Craft at 1893 Fair Pilots Norway's Second Exhibit Ship

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—The ruddy face of Capt. Magnus Andersen, the Norwegian skipper, beamed as he walked with a steady gait down the gangplank yesterday from the Norwegian Government vessel, the Sörlandet, which had just docked at a Century of Progress.

The training ship had completed its long journey from the land of the midnight sun to the unsalted waters of Lake Michigan. The venerable captain had been with it from Quebec.

It was the Captain's second time to arrive on a Norwegian vessel at a Chicago world's fair, for in 1893, he piloted Norway's Viking ship, built after the fashion of Leif Ericson's vessel, all the way from Norway and anchored it at the Columbian Exposition.

The stocky skipper stepped along briskly in his dark blue coat and white trousers. The visor of his cap was pulled down well over his eyes, allowing a fringe of white hair to peek out around the back. His gray eyes twinkled under white shaggy eyebrows to give the impression of a very genial old seafarer, for so he is.

So thrilled was he by the thousands of Norwegians who were waiting on the dock for a first glimpse of the three-masted vessel from their native country that he could hardly speak of his journey.

"All the bands were playing," he said later, in an interview, "and the guns firing, and the generals and admirals coming onto the boat. It was wonderful." And he described the reception given the Sörlandet about a mile off shore when sailing vessels hovered about and government boats arrived with the Norwegian Minister to the United States, officials of the world's fair, and the Norwegian reception committee, which had been planning for more than a year for this day, Norway's day, at the fair.

"The boys, ah, fine boys," he said, when the 88 cadets who manned the boat were mentioned. The sailor boys, dressed in their white suits and perky little white caps, had worked hard, he thought. "Good schooling for the boys," he nodded with a broad smile. "Fine training for to go into merchant marine."

As the Captain stepped into a bus to be whisked to an apartment for a little rest before the evening Norwegian banquet, he got himself a peek at Chicago's second world's fair. Crossing the bridge, he got a view of the colorful modernistic buildings edging the water.

"Like big boxes," he chuckled, "but lots of good color." Then back again he shifttd to remarks about a sailor's training, the sea, and the ship, for it was evident that experiences at sea were far more important to him than the latest in world's fairs.

House and Douglas Interrupt 'Skipper' On His Sea Vacation

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT SEA, June 21 (AP)—Well rested from his midnight run into Gloucester, President Roosevelt set out to the open sea this afternoon with Little Harbor near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as his goal for the night.

After a talk with Col Edward M. House and Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget, in Gloucester harbor before noon, "Skipper" Roosevelt turned the Amberjack II through the six-mile canal behind Cape Ann which juts far out to sea and pointed across the dark waves under a cloudy sky for the north.

The President, bronzed by the sun and wind, was still bareheaded as he again put out to sea. The President is almost sure now of making his scheduled stop at Portland, Maine, on Friday where he will pick up his youngest sons, Franklin Jr., and John, as a part of the crew for the week's trip up to Campobello Island, N. B.

Before leaving Gloucester, President Roosevelt received from Capt. Ben Pine of the famous racing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, an old painting of that vessel. Captain Pine and several others boarded the Amberjack II as she lay at anchor and the President kept about a dozen other callers waiting while he chatted with the fishermen.

Mr. Emile Gruppe, the marine artist who painted the picture, was introduced to the President. "I think you have caught the spirit of the boat beautifully," he said.

Captain Ed Proctor, president of the Gloucester Master Mariners' Association, conferred an honorary membership upon the President, although Mr. Roosevelt expressed doubts as to his qualifications.

Plot to Destroy San Marino Found

SAN MARINO, Republic of San Marino, June 21 (AP)—A plot to assassinate the two captains-elect, presiding government officials of San Marino, smallest republic in the world, seize the government and burn the city of San Marino has been uncovered by police. Numerous arrests have been made here and in Italy.

The plot was disclosed in documents found on two young Sicilians who were arrested in San Marino while photographing public buildings. The documents revealed, police said, that the two were agents of a band which planned to invade the smallest and oldest state in Europe from Italy and start a reign of terror. Thereafter a person, not named by the police, was to come to the republic to take charge.

Police did not learn a motive for the plot and did not reveal the names of the plotters. Italian police were notified and were reported to have made several arrests in Italy. San Marino authorities issued a manifesto assuring the populace that they have the situation in control.

Bumper Crop Of Democratic Plums Ripens

Tens of Thousands of New Jobs Develop Under Recovery Program

Tree Ready to Shake

Democrats Clamor at Gates as Farley Puts Spoils System Into Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—The man whom Democratic politicians all over the country call "Jim" Farley is ready to begin patronage distribution for the Roosevelt Administration on a grand scale.

Mr. James A. Farley, the Postmaster-General, has been given the job of making the distribution to party followers, and at a press conference today he offered preliminary outlines which indicate the size on which distribution is to take place. He announced that work in disposing of the patronage would begin immediately after Mr. Roosevelt returns from his vacation cruise, to sign the proper credentials.

In preparation for his return a long list of initial patronage appointees has been drawn up.

All signs point to the biggest outpouring of political spoils since the Jacksonian era, for the Democrats have long been out of power and local leaders are intent on making up for lost time.

Playing Game Tit for Tat

No reticence appears to be expected from the press in treating the subject, for party leaders here discuss the matter as an accepted fact of political procedure in the United States. They point out with considerable justice, if the subject is raised, that they are now only repeating what the Republicans have been carrying through for the past two decades.

Mr. Farley himself today, with customary geniality, smilingly took the whole matter for granted and with the characteristic good nature that has won him the name of "Jim" among politicians of his party across the continent, outlined plans that will "take care" of tens of thousands of deserving Democrats.

The new industrial control law will itself provide jobs for 25,000 to 30,000 new appointees right at the start, Mr. Farley said. Most of these initial appointees are likely to be party henchmen.

Tree Heavy with Plums

The great new Home Loan Bank will be another vehicle for rewarding party workers, Mr. Farley made plain. Political plums have been held back to keep Congress in line through the special session. But now the plum tree will be shaken with full force, and Mr. Farley seemed eager to have politicians realize that he had in store for them, a bountiful crop of plums.

Defending his estimate that there would be 6000 jobs in the Home Loan Bank alone, Mr. Farley pointed out that every county in the United States would be affected. With approximately 3000 counties in the country and two men required in each county—an attorney and an appraiser—the minimum limit of 6000 is arrived at at once.

"And besides that there will be all the examiners and auditors," said Mr. Farley happily.

Jobs in customs, internal revenue, under the post office will soon be filled, Mr. Farley said. He announced, however, that no four-year postmaster "who is doing his job" will be removed. He added that complaints of postmasters are being received "every day" and that these would be investigated.

Horde Clamors at Gates

New district attorneys and federal marshals will be named at once, Mr. Farley said. These officials should be in sympathy with the Administration, he added.

The great new Roosevelt business revival program will make an exceptional opportunity for political distribution, it appeared from Mr. Farley's frank talk.

"There will be between 25,000 and 35,000 jobs to be filled as the result of this emergency in the industrial control division alone," he said at one point.

Newspaper men gathered that the "emergency" of loyal political workers would be relieved along with, if not before that of the states as a whole if the urgent desires of Democratic leaders in all parts of the country are considered.

The pressure for political patronage now brought upon the office of the Postmaster-General is tremendous and is growing daily. It was a knowledge of this which led the National Civil Service Reform League at its annual meeting in New York last Thursday, to warn that the whole Roosevelt program may be endangered by the clamor for spoils.

Politicians Prick Ears At Rattle of Plum Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21—The political atmosphere in New York State was quickened today following the announcement by Postmaster-General James A. Farley here yesterday that federal patronage dispensations would begin within two weeks. Mr. Farley's assurance on this moot question, after long months of leaving "the boys" up in the air about jobs for deserving Democrats, came at a cor

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Ely Tells Method Of Federal Help On Public Works

Share of Massachusetts in Appropriation Set at $75,000,000

The Massachusetts Legislature today received from Governor Ely a message outlining the procedure to be followed by the State in connection with the public works provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act. The Governor said that under the law the State sets up its own machinery, estimating that about $75,000,000 will be available to the Commonwealth.

So much of Governor Ely's message as relates to municipal borrowings was referred to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means and Municipal Finance and a hearing is to be held Friday. That which relates to additional taxation was referred to the Committee on Taxation, and a hearing was scheduled for 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Governor Ely's message on the Home Loan Bank was read and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking, and a hearing was set for tomorrow morning.

The Governor's message on the $15,000 appropriation to send the Gloucester fishing schoner, Gertrude L. Thebaud to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago was referred to the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate today passed to be engrossed the bill for a high level bridge over Fore River between Quincy and Weymouth. The bill now goes to the House.

The Governor yesterday discussed the public works program with Mr. John C. Mahoney, Mayor of Worcester, and also conferred for nearly two hours with Mr. John H. Fahey of Worcester, member of the Home Loan Bank Board.

An unexpected break in the harmonious relations between the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate occurred late in the afternoon session of that body yesterday as a result of the Senate's rejection of the House amendment to the bill authorizing the Legislature to be represented in the Interstate Legislative Assembly on Conflicting Taxation. The amendment provided that one Democratic member of the House and one of the Senate be included in the delegation.

Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston, Democratic floor leader, criticized the majority party for rejection of the amendment. This morning he pressed his motion before the Senate to have that body reconsider the vote by which it yesterday refused to concur in the House amendment, but on a straight party vote the Senate on roll-call refused reconsideration 8 to 21.

The bill giving increased authority to the Public Utilities Commission in the licensing of taxicabs in Boston was ordered to a third reading in the House yesterday. The commission is empowered to increase the maximum number of licenses if it sees fit.

The House refused by roll-call vote of 94 to 93 to reject the resolve for an investigation by a special commission of the rates charged by the gas and electric companies in this State. The measure was passed to be engrossed, an amendment adopted giving the commission $10,000 to carry on the investigation, and the measure was sent to the Senate.

A bill exempting $15 of salaries from attachment by trustee process was passed to be engrossed by the Senate by a vote of 13 to 11, after considerable opposition to the measure had developed.

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Roster of World Currencies

Countries at the London conference all have different money systems. . . . But they can be divided into four major groups:

1. Countries still on the gold standard.
2. Countries on the sterling standard.
3. Countries on the dollar standard.
4. All others.

Countries Still on Gold Standard

No. 1 group is headed by France, Netherlands and Switzerland, and comprises eight nations. The list follows:

Netherlands	Poland
Switzerland	Italy
France	Lithuania
Belgium	Guatemala

Countries on the Sterling Standard

No. 2 group is, of course, headed by Great Britain. Sometimes it is called the sterling bloc. At other times "Sterlingaria" is used. The money of these countries is related to sterling, so that their currencies follow the pound sterling in fluctuating in terms of the dollar. Nineteen nations line up behind Britain, the full list being:

Great Britain	South Africa
Finland	Austria
Norway	New Zealand
Portugal	Palestine
Sweden	Northern Rhodesia
British India	South Rhodesia
Straits Settlement	Nyassaland
Bolivia	Egypt
Mozambique	Denmark
Argentina	Paraguay

Countries on the Dollar Standard

Four other countries followed the United States off the gold standard. They have tied their currencies to the dollar. This is Group No. 3, as follows:

United States

Dominican Republic	Panama
Haiti	Honduras

All Others

Japan is the leading country off gold and at the same time outside both the sterling and the dollar blocs. It has been managing its currencies without regard to that of any other country.

Credit and Production Explored at London

(Continued from Page 1)

ence therefore awaits whatever answer Professor Moley brings to this specific question.

The day's committee debates revealed much opposition to the Anglo-American price-raising policy through monetary means. M. Georges Bonnet, of France, in the stiffest speech the conference has so far heard, attacked credit expansion policy as the paramount method of solving the trade recession and reproached countries contemplating inflation or currency devaluation—meaning the United States.

"How can capital flow and confidence be restored," M. Bonnet asked, "if a country with sound finances and balanced budget can be hard hit because near or distant countries have embarked on perilous courses of inflation or currency devaluation?" He threatened defensive measures against speculation. "Stable money is essential," M. Bonnet emphasized, adding: "Currency depreciation may undermine the foundations on which our society rests. It destroys confidence and makes recovery impossible."

Dangers of Boom Cited

Signor Alberto Beneduce of Italy criticized monetary manipulations with almost equal force. The speculative boom would be followed by a worse slump, he insisted. Inflation which affected savings would damage prosperity and the progress of the world, he declared.

A wise credit policy could be based only on a revived and universal gold standard. Mr. Bachmann of Switzerland proclaimed the prime necessity of Britain and the United States returning to gold.

These conflicts betwen orthodoxy and experimentalism divide the world clearly into gold and off-gold camps.

The managed-currency section led by the United States and Britain appears at least to command larger financial resources and hence will be able to pursue its own program. Therefore if President Roosevelt can forge an agreement with the British there is distinct possibility of emergence of an inflationary group within the world which will tend to raise all basic prices.

The American contribution for membership would include some agreement to keep the dollar relatively steady in relation to the pound to prepare for ultimate stabilization of both currencies. Britain is already linked to France in a similar stabilization agreement, so ultimately the balance of the three chief currencies could be guaranteed.

Two Distinct Groupings

In the production field the economic committee also registered two distinct groupings. Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, speaking the previous evening for an undeveloped country anxious to expand its production, dissented from the views of Britain, Canada, and the United States, and vigorously joined those advocating upbuilding the world's purchasing power by all possible means.

He described restriction of production as a "terrible policy" to countries anxious to utilize all their resources for the benefit of mankind. Ever-rising protection of markets had shut out producers and produced the glut, he charged.

Into this conflict came a Cuban proposal to limit production of sugar to the status quo for 10 years with no increases in tariffs in importing countries. And with incongruity cocoa producers in Ecuador came forward to urge increasing the cocoa output which is depreciated due to attacks of blight. Thus if plans succeed the world is likely to have more cocoa but less sugar in its morning cup.

All these problems are highly interesting and it is impossible to say a conference which discusses them is wasting time. Nevertheless the absence of monetary decisions produces an unfavorable atmosphere and increases adjournment talk.

Moley Sails for London Carrying Hopeful View Of Reconciling Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The American Government believes that the respective programs for domestic and international monetary recovery at the World Economic Conference can be reconciled.

This is the message Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, is believed about to take to London on his departure from New York today, following a seaplane visit to President Roosevelt off Provincetown. At London, the American delegation has been instructed to hold America's decision as to stabilization in abeyance until other pending problems are explored and the possibility of agreements made manifest.

When Professor Moley reaches London next week he will give the delegation, and the international parley, the direct views of Mr. Roosevelt on the paramount issue of stabilization and kindred matters.

Judging by the attitude and informal expression of officials here the American position has not weakened but in fact has grown stiffer in regard to the intention of postponing decision on stabilization until later on in the conference. For the time being the Administration has no intention to stabilize, and it is understood that advices to this effect have been sent to the United States delegation at London in reply to repeated requests for Mr. Roosevelt's assistance in temporarily pegging the dollar.

There is no question either that a sharp line of cleavage developed last week between the Roosevelt Administration back home and its representatives abroad over the matter. This was in part responsible for the confusing reports on stabilization issuing from London and Washington simultaneously last week, and for the summary rejection by the Administration of the tentative program which had been worked out by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, for the Reserve system, with other central bank experts.

Those who chatted with Professor Moley before his departure found that he had not deviated from his strong nationalistic attitude, and they now see no reason to suppose that he has essentially shifted his ground. Mr. Roosevelt's own disposition throughout his brief Presidency has been always to place domestic recovery first. At press conferences he has repeatedly declined to discuss stabilization from the international viewpoint or to set limits for pegging the dollar.

The Administration has, however, left loopholes if it finally decides to shift ground. It has only been "temporary stabilization" that has been opposed and Treasury officials assert a policy of permanent stabilization would be welcomed. Furthermore the Administration has consistently declared that it would be glad to take up stabilization as part of a general group of problems, although objecting to settling it by itself, in advance.

This in brief appears to be the Administration attitude that will be taken to London by Professor Moley. It is thought to have been the substance of discussions on the Amberjack II to which Professor Moley made his dramatic trip yesterday by seaplane.

Mr. Stephen T. Early, a secretary to the President, isued this statement on the conference between the President and Professor Moley:

"Assistant Secretary Moley is sailing tomorrow for London at the request of the President. He will act in a sense as a messenger or liaison officer, giving the American delegates first-hand information of the various developments, congressional, etc., in this country since the delegation left, and conveying the President's views of these developments on the original instructions given the delegation before they sailed.

"Secretary Moley will stay in London only about a week and will return to give the President full information on the conference, etc., up to that time.

"The Secretary left Washington early today by seaplane, landing in Nantucket harbor about 7:30 a. m. He was picked up there by the destroyer Bernadou which contacted the Amberjack II off Pollock Light. He boarded the Amberjack II and conferred with the President for more than an hour. The President conferred as he sat at the steering wheel of his craft, navigating.

"After lunch aboard the destroyer Ellis, Mr. Moley left by plane for New York.

"The purpose of the conference with the President was to advise him in detail of developments transpiring at the World Economic Conference in London since the President left Washington last Friday.

"At the conclusion of his report to the President, Secretary Moley was given final instructions."

Missing Spanish Fliers Searched for in Mexico

MEXICO, June 21 (AP)—A widespread search was in progress today for Capt. Marianc Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, Spanish transatlantic fliers long overdue on their flight from Cuba, in the belief storms had forced them down in some sparsely settled region.

No definite reports had been received of the Spaniards since they were sighted over Villa Hermosa, capital of Tarasco State, yesterday afternoon, about 10 hours after their plane, "The Four Winds," left Havana for the Mexican capital.

Solid Framework For Trade Steps Built by Experts

Sir Arthur Salter Finds World at Watershed of Streams' Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The most-favored-nation clause, the open door and regulation of international capital movements were the three topics of discussion of an important international committee of experts, which held a week's conference in London shortly before the opening of the World Economic Conference.

The experts were trying to find, in the words of Sir Arthur Salter, who presided, a "permanent framework," into which "immediate devices to jerk the world from its present crisis" can be fitted. The work of devising these expedients, Sir Arthur said, is the task of the World Economic Conference. Theirs was the business of suggesting an outline for the permanent framework.

According to Sir Arthur, the present moment is a "watershed" in world history. "A little factor," he declared, "may determine which direction the streams of the world's activity will take for generations to come."

The world today, he contended, is in the position of being able to obtain "illimitable practicable abundance"—if it coöperates. The period of "inescapable lack" against which our forefathers struggled is now finished, unless mankind fails to use the resources which are within its grasp, Sir Arthur added.

On the subject of the most-favored-nation clause, the experts all agreed that in its present form the clause has come to restrict international trade while still allowing the international discrimination it was intended to prevent.

With regard to the "open door," the conference felt that "this principle should be maintained and if possible extended and reëstablished in all non-self-governing areas of the world."

There was general disapproval of the Ottawa agreements and imperial preference as contrary to the open-door theory. "The establishment of imperial preference" the summary of proceedings states, "coupled with and intensified by the raising of tariffs and the introduction of import quotas had undoubtedly led to most unfortunate consequences in the trade relations of other countries."

Many delegates to the conference deplored what a German delegate described as "reckless and indiscriminate borrowing." On the other hand, the summary of proceedings adds, "the almost complete cessation of international financial transactions prevailing today is also in some measure responsible for the delayed recovery of the world."

Speaking of the aims of the World Economic Conference, the experts "with sincere reluctancee" urged the "international community" and national states to abandon the doctrine of economic laissez faire. Two kinds of governmental action were necessary, they said. First, "immediate steps" to set international trade in motion again. Second, measures "to reëstablish permanent and normal world conditions."

In connection with the latter aim, there was general agreement that it would be useful to set up "impartial and expert bodies for the solution of conflicts and for the elaboration of rules of economic conduct."

Events Tonight

Concert by East Boston Community Choral and Orchestral Societies, auspices City Wide Emergency on Health and Recreation, Masonic Music Hall, Meridian and Eutaw Streets, East Boston, 8.

Harvard University: Sixty-second annual meeting and dinner, Harvard Dental Alumni Association, Hotel Somerset, 6.

Last of "Six Evenings With the Arts," benefit Robert Gould Shaw House nursery school, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Meeting, Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, speaking and musical entertainment, Pilgrim Hall, Congregational Building, 14 Beacon Street, 6:45 to 8:45.

Women's City Club of Boston: Third in series of musical suppers, garden, clubhouse, 6 to 7:30.

Italian musicale and dance, with presentation of comedy, "Tuttio S'Accomoda," Dante Alighieri Club, Curry Hall, Pierce Building, 12 Huntington Avenue, 7:45.

Meeting, League for Labor in Palestine, talk by Dr. May Bere on "The Rôle of Labor Colonization in the Upbuilding of a National Home Land," Hotel Brunswick, 8:30.

Farewell dinner to Cantor Hyman Shulsinger by Ministers Cantors Association of New England, Young Israel Building, 161 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30
Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Events Tomorrow

Opening day sessions, second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College; registration, Stone-Davis Hall, 2 to 3; opening convocation, Sage Hall, 3:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, Board of Overseers, University 5, 9:15; Commencement exercises, Sever Quadrangle, Quincy Street (in case of rain Sanders Theater), 10; presentation of commissions to graduates of Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, by Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, president of United States Naval War College, Department of Naval Science and Tactic, Lecture Hall, Fogg Art Museum, 12; luncheon, Harvard Alumni Association, in front of Matthews Hall, 12:15; alumni exercises, Sever Quadrangle (in case of rain Sanders Theater), 2; meeting, Harvard Graduate School of Education Association; Hemenway Gymnasium, 12; Commencement meeting, Harvard Engineering Society, Dean H. E. Clifford, speaker, Harvard 2, 1:15.

Annual outing, Traffic Club of New England, clubhouse and grounds, United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, North Beverly, Mass., all day.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Talk on "Developments at London and Washington," by Mrs. Andrew J. George, clubhouse, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Harry E. Dickson, violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Print Galleries, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Commencement exercises, Boston Teachers College, college courtyard, 4.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection, of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain — Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition of oils. Through June 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Old master prints.

Foster Bros.—General summer exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries — General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries — Recent water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Holman's Print Shop — General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists — Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers, by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Copley Society—Oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy; possibly showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west winds shifting to north Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Possibly showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with showers tonight and probably in southwest portion Thursday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in extreme northwest portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to north and northeast over north portion tonight; overcast weather with occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	58	78	Nantucket	60	68
Boston	62	71	New Orleans	80	98
Buffalo	68	70	New York	62	74
Calgary	48	78	Norfolk, Va.	78	96
Charleston	82	94	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	78	98	Philadelphia	64	82
Cincinnati	78	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	104
Denver	64	88	Pittsburgh	76	92
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	64	68
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	82	100
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	80	96
7p.m., June 20	74		St. Paul	70	98
Helena, Mont.	56	82	Salt Lake City	64	94
Huron, S. D.	52	94	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville	76	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	70
Kansas City	80	96	Seattle	54	70
Key West	78	82	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles	56	80	Washington	70	94
Memphis	82	96	Wichita, Kan.	78	96
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	60	76

A—9 a. m. June 21.
B—Maximum June 20.

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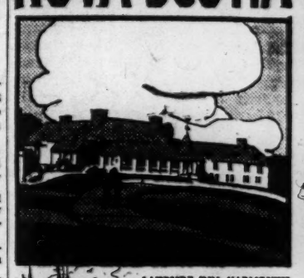
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Lowell Pays High Tribute to Little Dog He Cherished

Tells Class Day Audience Spaniel Loved Harvard as Much as He

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of Harvard University, occupied for the last time in his administration, the presidential box at the Harvard Stadium exercises yesterday.

After the class of '08, the twenty-fifth reunion class, had shown their esteem for Dr Lowell as a great teacher by conferring upon him an honorary LL.D. degree, which in this instance they said, stood for "Lawrence Lowell's Degree" instead of the usual Doctor of Letters, the class of 1933 paid him an even higher tribute as a man who loved his dog.

In replying to the gift of a bronze statue done by Bashka Paeff, Dr. Lowell's voice quivered as he said:

"Good old dog. He was better known around here than I. Once when I was looking over the construction of Eliot House a watchman said to me: 'Who are you?' I replied, 'President Lowell,' to which the watchman answered, 'I thought so, but where is your dog?' He loved Harvard as much as I did and I guess he was as useful here as I was."

Phantom was known to all Harvard men for many years as the little chestnut Cocker spaniel with sensitive face and eyes, whose silky presence gave comfort and inspiration to his master for more than 15 years.

Finds World Really Flat

The Ivy Oration was delivered by Mr. Stephen H. Stackpole, former editor of the Harvard Lampoon, undergraduate comic magazine. By many it was considered to be one of the most brilliant of recent comic orations. "We mark here today the end of another social season," he said, "at this our own coming-out party. Until the last few weeks we have been wondering how we were coming out. But having come through, we are about to go out into the world, a world which is in upheaval, a world which, in spite of Columbus, is flat.

"Politics like everything else has reached a new low; peace is even less secure than a Radcliffe student in the Fogg. Nine party treaties are going bankrupt at two and three-eighths and even Kellogg's pact seems to be considered as containing nothing more worthy than his proverbial bran flakes."

The only serious note in the address was the tribute to Dr. Lowell, for what threatened to be a serious conclusion with a dark prospect predicted for any twenty-fifth reunion of the class of '33 as a result of the recent Morgan investigation in Washington, turned out to be another pun. "If a revision of the income tax law goes through, what, I ask, is going to happen to those Harvard men on the preferred lists? The Morgan list of today will be the Morgan Memorial list of tomorrow."

Service in Memorial

The day's activities for the Seniors began at 11:30 a. m. with a short prayer service in Memorial Church. At 3:30 p. m. the gathering in Sanders Theater heard the class orator, M. Donal M. Sullivan, urge his classmates to enter politics and aid the nation in correcting the "miserable standards of the post-war period"; the class odist, Mr. Elliott W. Robbins, and the class poet, Mr. Robert M. Hatch.

Dr. Walter Whitney Hammond, class of 1863, led the march of the alumni to the stadium in celebration of his seventieth graduation anniversary. Mr. Charles N. Fay, Class of '69, followed him, while miscellaneous representatives of nineteenth century graduating classes formed a long line of somber dress to be followed by classes in costume.

A Scotch bagpipe band led kilted members of 1923. Blue berets and smocks tied up with red sashes gave the class of 1913 an excuse to "cut up;" 1927, in the oldest clothes they could find, staged a "Bogus March." Preceding the cap and gowned Class of '33, the twenty-fifth reunion class boasted 600 marchers, the largest group of reunionists ever to return to the university.

Class day ended with supper, entertainment and dancing at the Houses. More than 2000 gaily colored Japanese lanterns supplemented light cast by great searchlights on the towers of Eliot and Lowell Houses. More than 2000 gayly coltended the House spread and gathered in the "Triangle" to listen to entertainment furnished by the Glee Club and Instrumental Club.

Bumper Democratic Plum Crop Ripens

(Continued from Page 1)

ference of 1100 women of the state party at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, joined with the Postmaster-General in laying initial lines for a campaign to control the New York Legislature.

Mrs. Roosevelt declared it was the duty of every citizen "to put his or her shoulder to the wheel if the enormous responsibilities of the President in the wide powers granted him by Congress are to come to full fruition."

"Part of what we call the 'new deal,'" she said, "is the recognition of ability wherever we find it, and women are being recognized, not just because they are women but because something made them stand out as individuals."

Mr. Farley, as chairman of the National and New York State Democratic Committees, pledged "the fullest coöperation of both these committees to the woman leadership of the nation and the State in furthering such aims as may seem best for the improvement of government from the feminine viewpoint."

The same policy of "getting the person best fitted for the job, regardless of sex," that had guided President Roosevelt in picking Miss Frances Perkins for Secretary of Labor; Miss Ruth Bryan Owen for Minister of Denmark; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Rose for Director of the Mint, "has been and will continue to be followed," he declared.

Canada Gives Awards For Saving Four Seamen

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The captain, fourth officer and six seamen of the liner De Grasse were presented with awards on behalf of the Canadian Government yesterday in gratitude for their rescue of four Canadians from the foundered schooner Clemencia off the Grand Banks in January. Mr. Alfred Duranleau, Canadian Minister of Marine, made the presentations aboard the De Grasse.

The rescue was effected during a gale, Capt. Pierre Thoreux putting his ship about and sighting the schooner after an hour's run when he was advised a flare had been sighted during the storm. He kept the schooner in the liner's lee until morning, when a lifeboat was launched and the four survivors of the schooner were taken off.

Searching the Skies Enters the Hobby List

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMATEUR ASTRONOMY AND ASTRONOMERS

Upper Left: Homemade Telescope at Lexington, Mass. Upper Right: Observatory at Springfield, Vt., Built by Amateur Telescope Makers of That Town. Lower: John M. Pierce, Co-Founder of the Telescope Makers of Springfield Explaining a Porter-Designed Telescope.

Amateur Makers Of Telescopes In Four-Day Meeting

Movement Started in Vermont in 1920 Has Become Widespread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., June 21—A Springfield man's desire 13 years ago to bring the sky down to earth through homemade telescopes is resulting in a national convention of amateur telescope makers at Chicago, opening today and continuing through June 25.

Mr. Russell W. Porter, arctic explorer and astronomer, is responsible for this movement which is capturing the leisure hours of machinists, carpenters, clerks, musicians and other laymen, and turning these men into explorers of the trackless kingdom of stars and planets.

Although amateur telescopes may have been constructed in the United States before Mr. Porter became interested, this adventurer really started the popular "astronomical ball" rolling by organizing a club of 18 enthusiasts in this town in 1920. From this meager spark the movement has grown until it has enlisted more than 2500 active amateur astronomers and thousands of interested nonparticipants.

Interested in Telescopes

It was while in the North on expeditions with Admiral Peary in Greenland, with Cook on the Mt. McKinley trip and with Fiala in Franz Josef Land that Mr. Porter became interested in amateur telescopes. These already had become popular in England.

In 1919 at Springfield he made several telescope mirrors and his enthusiasm drew Mr. John M. Pierce, director of vocational education at Springfield High School, into the hobby. Together, in Mr. Pierce's cellar, they constructed numerous reflector telescopes.

After this the club was started, and each of the 18 members built reflector instruments out of mirrors ground from ordinary plate glass and stands constructed of cast-off iron and wood under the direction of Mr. Porter and Mr. Pierce.

Week-ends the entire membership carted their telescopes, weighing all the way from 50 to 200 pounds each, to neighboring peaks to study the flickering light of stars and the steady glow of planets.

But this was not satisfactory. Lugging these instruments up mountainsides was tedious. Therefore, the club members decided to build a clubhouse atop Breezy Hill, on a piece of land owned by Mr. Porter, about three miles from town. All "pitched in" and erected a comfortable house in which the men stored their telescopes.

Soon a kitchen was built probably at the insistence of the wives who accompanied the "astronomers" to Breezy Hill and cooked their meals. Later an old automobile engine and a 10-pound generator were used for the establishment of a lighting plant.

Final Touches

Last year the final touches were put on "Stellafane," as the buildings are called, when an observatory was added. This is equipped with a splendid 16-inch telescope, which can be operated from indoors.

The revolving dome of the observatory is made of cast iron and cement and can be turned by hand or motor. According to Mr. Pierce, this dome is the invention of Mr. Porter and is the only one of its kind in the country. Although the dome weighs almost 4500 pounds, a highly geared "crank" makes hand turning as easy as winding a clock.

Scattered around the observatory are cement incased stands upon which amateurs may mount their telescopes. In addition, a high tower has been erected for land observation.

During the winter members tramp to the observatory on snowshoes and skis. In other seasons "Stellafane" can be reached by automobile. Quarters have been provided so that as many as 20 persons can bunk overnight.

Mr. Pierce estimated the entire cost of building "Stellafane" to be about $600, declaring that most of the men were mechanics and thus were able to perform the otherwise costly professional tasks.

Each year the "Telescope Makers of Springfield" hold a convention at "Stellafane," where between 100 and 200 persons assemble with their masterpieces. Tales and ideas are exchanged and instruments compared. One of these meetings was held recently.

Growth Here Slow

Despite great interest in Springfield, growth of the amateur movement was slow until 1925, when Mr. Albert G. Ingalls, now associate editor of the Scientific American, became interested and wrote about the Springfield activities. This resulted in such tremendous response that a book "Amateur Telescope Making," was published, opening wide the field to all who were interested. A third greatly enlarged edition of the volume recently was issued.

According to Mr. Pierce, the movement is an offshoot of the radio building fad. Thousands of persons, handy with tools, were building radio sets a decade ago just to "make things go." Many, however, became tired of this pastime and looked around for something new, and in stepped amateur telescope making, not only as a hobby for leisure time but also as an educational factor.

Numerous clubs have been formed all over the country, particularly on the Pacific coast. The Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where Mr. Porter now is stationed, probably is the reason for the great interest in the West.

At Riverside, Calif., one of the two largest amateur telescopes existing has been built. This has a 21-inch mirror. Another of the same size has been constructed at Jamaica, B. W. I. A 20-inch specimen now is being built by Mr. Arthur Howe Carpenter, president of the Amateur Telescope Makers of Chicago, for school use. The latter group is sponsoring the national convention.

The amateur field, Mr. Pierce said, has contributed several "graduates" to professional circles. The outstanding example is Mr. Clyde Tombaugh, the young Kansas farmer, who, while employed at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., discovered the planet Pluto.

Pointing to the extent to which the movement has gone, Mr. Pierce said about 50 telescopes have been built in Brooklyn, N. Y., and set up in back yards. In fact, he added, more instruments have been erected in cities than in rural districts, although the air on mountain tops and other open spaces is better for study of celestial bodies.

Boston School Exercises Held in Tremont Temple

The closing of Boston public schools which began last week will continue today with the graduation exercises of the Girls' High School which will be held today in Tremont Temple. On Friday graduates of other schools will receive diplomas. The holding of special exercises is left to the discretion of the masters, as is the awarding of diplomas.

In two schools masters are not presenting any diplomas. These are the Edward Everett School in Dorchester and the William Barton Rogers School in Hyde Park. Reason given for the omission of diplomas and closing exercises is that the educational process is becoming more and more a continuous one and should be without any marked break. The awarding of a diploma, it is said, is apt to give the child a feeling that he is through when he finishes his course in a lower school.

Directors Must Pay, Rules Justice Crosby

A final decree whereby the directors of the closed Salem Trust Company are ordered to pay varying amounts with interest at 6 per cent was handed down yesterday by Justice John C. Crosby in the Supreme Judicial Court in the equity suit of Salem Trust Company in the hands of Mr. Arthur Guy, Commissioner of Banks, against George W. Ashton et al.

The Salem Trust Company was closed by order of the bank commissioner over a year ago. Its president is now serving a term in Salem jail as a result of irregularities in the bank.

Relief Work Laxity Charged in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Another political scandal will be uncovered in New York City if Mayor John P. O'Brien carries out his promise to make a non-partisan investigation of jobless relief in Brooklyn, in the opinion of social agency workers and fusionists here today.

The Mayor's pledge to inquire into charges of laxity in the administration of the Home Relief Bureau at Benson and Twenty-first Avenues, Brooklyn, was made to the joint committee of public relief here yesterday. Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic clergymen, as well as the fusion group, are represented on this committee. It demands that the inquiry be non-political and that it thoroughly investigate charges that a few individuals have received public relief at the expense of needy persons who lacked political affiliations.

This charge has been made in every borough of the city since the relief work was first undertaken. Mayor O'Brien admitted he had received "many letters of complaint from persons who feel the relief situation is not what it should be." "I receive many delegations with similar complaints," he continued. "These people do not realize what a tremendous task it is to administer relief in a city of this size."

Spring Leaves Today, Summer Here at 4:12

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—It is spring today, until 4:12 p. m. eastern standard time, on the Naval Observatory clock. After that it is summer.

The fact that a large part of the country has been sweltering for weeks under mid-summerish weather has nothing to do with the case. June 21 is the official first day and this year the sun does not start its controlling southward movement until mid-afternoon. This also is the year's longest day, with 14 hours and 45 minutes of sunshine—where the clouds aren't in the way.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. N. N. Redhead, England.
Miss Lorita Sprowls, California.
Mrs. Sadie Braly, North Carolina.
Mrs. Verna M. Gouge, North Carolina.
Wiley M. Gouge, North Carolina.
Mrs. Ethel Haines Carter, California.
Fred S. Carter, California.
Mrs. Helen Darling Jones, Maryland.
Helena Ursula Jones, Maryland.
E. E. Jones, Maryland.
Miss Elsie M. Gustafson, Iowa.
Mrs. Emma H. Lovett, Iowa.
Mrs. Laurel Wilsey, California.

Dr. Fay Proposes Recognition Of Russian Régime

Would Stimulate World Peace and Trade, He Says at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 21—Considered from all angles, the benefits of Russian recognition by the United States would outweigh any possible disadvantages, was the opinion given the Duke Institute of International Relations by Dr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University and author of "Origins of the World War" and other books and articles on world affairs.

"To me," Dr. Fay said, "the disadvantages seem slight or are based on prejudice and emotion born of a situation several years ago, rather than at the present moment. On the other hand, the advantages are real and positive.

Russian recognition, the speaker went on to say, would be in accord with the past American practice, in view of the fact that Russia has proved to have a de facto government, giving evidence of stability and willing to fulfill obligations of international law and to protect the property and citizens of the recognizing state. Recognition, he said, would eliminate many existing absurdities in legal matters and unquestionably would stimulate trade.

"Our recognition would help remove from the Russian mind the suspicion that we as a capitalist nation would want to overthrow their Government. Such action would promote peace, disarmament and economic recovery throughout the world." The speaker ventured the opinion that if Russia had been recognized by the United States, Japan would have hesitated before entering Chinese territory as it did. "Russia cannot be ignored," he declared, "and the public opinion of America already has recognized that country, though our Government has not. Of 500 persons privately questioned, two-thirds of them were fully in accord with this recognition."

During his lecture, Dr. Fay replied to the statement that recognition would lead to unfair competition, as Russia has workers with a lower standard of living and, in some instances, uses convict labor. He said a suitable tariff would afford American workers ample protection, especially in the coal and lumber industries.

"As a measure for world recovery, the recognition of Russia by the United States would promote world coöperation in the disarmament and economic problems. In short, everything that removes friction and facilitates normal intercourse and trade relations moves in the direction of peace."

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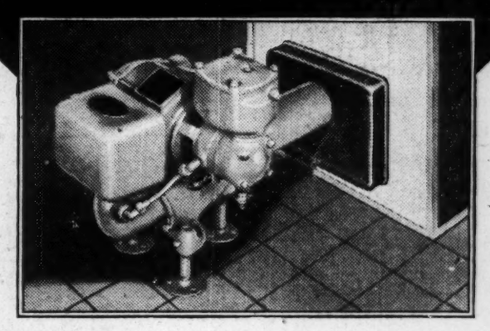
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Medalie Sums Up Government Side In Mitchell Case

Declares Banker Betrayed Trust of Position; Attacks Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20 — Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former president of National City Company was an astute financier who took the opportunity of the fall in stocks in October, 1929, to load himself down with a large block of National City Bank stock with a prospect of taking huge profits in the future and went through the motions of selling the stock to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, his wife, at the end of that year, "to register a loss for income tax purposes," United States Attorney George Z. Medalie told the jury today in summing up the Government's evasion case against the banker.

Opening his address by picturing for the benefit of the 12 men in the jury box Mr. Mitchell's prominent and responsible position in the community, Mr. Medalie then drew in sharp, bold strokes a picture of the banker as a man who had betrayed a trust—a man whose failure to live up to the exalted standards his position implied struck at the very foundations of the social order.

"People look to such men for guidance and for example, and when there is an example in high places, whether it is financial or political, which tends to diminish confidence in the administration of public ethics, then the people have a right to demand that such a person, whether he is a banker, broker, or fraudulent merchant, be haled before the courts to the bar of justice," he told the jury.

"If there is a public example among the great which shows defiance of law and morals and such defiance remains unchallenged and unconvicted, confidence in our political and financial organization will collapse. The people will have no confidence in their leaders."

Declaring that he was illuminating a side of the defendant's character which was concealed from the jury by the "heroics" which he claimed Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, introduced into the case by extolling Mr. Mitchell as a great public benefactor and as a self-sacrificing person who "would give his entire fortune to the great cause to which he had devoted himself," Mr. Medalie declared it was amazing that none of the other wealthy directors of the institution had been asked to aid it in the situation which developed at the end of October, 1929.

"Had Percy Rockefeller suddenly become a poor man?" he inquired. "Did Gerard Swope suddenly lose his millions? It was testified on the stand that the defendant never suggested that anybody else be brought in."

Mr. Medalie told the jury that it was the Government's contention that Mr. Mitchell never in anything he did on Dec. 20, 1929, intended to sell 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock; that he "intended every minute to keep that stock and at the same time he intended to take a tax loss on that stock."

The prosecutor placed emphasis on Mr. Mitchell's own statement when he went on the stand in his own defense and said his intention in making the stock sale was "to register a loss for income tax purposes."

The prosecutor charged that it was not through oversight that stock transfer stamps were left off the papers, but because Mr. Mitchell wanted as little formality about the transaction as possible.

He attacked the defense evidence to the effect that Mr. Mitchell had had legal advice on the stock sale to Mrs. Mitchell, and declared that "no man needs a lawyer to tell him if a transaction is honest."

He recalled the testimony of Mr. Hugh Baker, formerly vice-president of National City Company, concerning instructions Mr. Mitchell gave him on the morning of Oct. 28, 1929, and declared it was these same "instructions" which Mr. Baker passed on to the officer in charge of the trading department.

It was "these instructions" which led to National City Company's purchases that day of a large block of National City Bank stock in an effort to keep the stock from going below $450 a share.

France Offers Friendly Hand

★ ★ ★

Prevention of Conflict Dominates Policies; Forts Justified on Ground of Defense

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—The war scare which touched France has had the salutary effect of causing the country to take stock. There is unquestionably a general desire to reduce, in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt, and on the lines laid down by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—which, from the first, had the approval of Signor Mussolini, and, in so far as they are based on the distinction between offensive and defensive weapons, are claimed to be of Italian origin—the aggressive weapons which have developed far beyond the development of protective weapons.

Whenever men meet, in the fields and the factories and the cafés, there is speculation on the possibility of averting the menace of a fresh conflict.

France, despite misunderstanding, is pacific to the core. The ideals of M. Briand have struck deep roots among the masses. Politically, too, France cannot want war. It would have nothing to gain and everything to lose.

The typical peasant of sturdy good sense with whom I have just been talking expressed French sentiments aptly. "We ask nothing better than to be friends with everybody. We have plenty to do to look after our cows and our corn. But if it takes two to make enemies, it also takes two to make friends."

Want Proof of Sincerity

Some of the events in Germany, and the speeches which were delivered, raised doubts which were only partially dispelled by the more moderate tone of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. His renunciation of war was found excellent, but it was observed that his program was unchanged. The general feeling was that he should be judged by his deeds rather than by his words.

Nevertheless there is approval of an all-round demilitarization, provided there is the strictest international control of an effective character; and, in addition, there is a new pledge to refrain from warlike measures. Some kind of guarantee from the United States is naturally sought.

Yet if the French are idealists, they do not cease to be realists. They have virtually abandoned reparations, and evacuated the Rhineland which they were entitled to occupy until 1935. But they have gone on steadily preparing their defenses against an attack which is, they fear, not altogether impossible.

The iron ring of fortifications along the frontiers has been practically completed. The government makes no secret of its belief that the steel and concrete girdle is as impregnable as a steel and concrete girdle may be. It was M. André Maginot who pushed on the work, and it has been carried forward indefatigably by his successors, including M. Painlevé and M. Edouard Daladier, who are both men of the Left.

Security and Pacification

There is no doubt these forts and underground strongholds are formidable, and they are justified on the ground that they cannot be regarded as a menace to the neighboring nations. They have a purely defensive purpose.

It is realized that frontier fortifications would not be enough in the event of strife, for modern weapons, including the airplane, can overcome the strongest lines of defenses. Yet they will have a delaying effect, and perhaps a psychological effect. At any rate, it is on a basis of self defense that France is placing its chief military efforts.

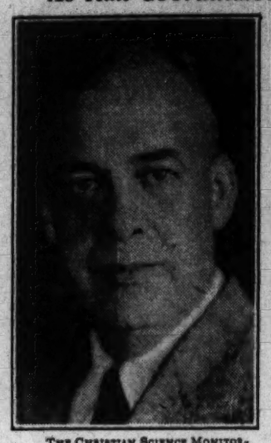
In the troubled state of Europe vigilance is considered a necessity, but there is nevertheless a widespread sentiment that no measures which will insure peace must be neglected. The whole trend of public opinion and public pronouncements reveals this double desire for security, in so far as it can be obtained, and of European pacification.

It is trusted that good counsels will prevail, and that the Continent, which is still suffering from the economic and political consequences of the last war, will settle down to peaceful coöperation. In this connection, much is looked for from the London Conference, which, if it succeeds, should bring a renewal of political confidence.

Treasury Information

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP) — The United States Treasury has informed depositary institutions that they will no longer have to pay interest on deposits established by subscriptions to Government security issues. The Treasury thus brings its requirements into line with the Glass-Steagall Banking Act, which prohibits Federal Reserve member banks from paying interest on demand deposits.

Beginning His Work As Rail Coördinator



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN

New Rail 'Tsar' Starts an Inquiry Into Wage Dispute

Eastman Calls Executives Into Conference—Sees Labor Leaders Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Railway Coördinator, yesterday tackled a threatening wage dispute involving the railroads of the entire country as his first move in his new capacity.

Railroad executives were closeted with him explaining their demand for a 12½ per cent wage cut in addition to the 10 per cent already in effect while labor leaders were scheduled to present their side of the case later in the day.

Although terms of the railroad recovery act specifically prevent Mr. Eastman from acting officially in wage controversies there is nothing to prevent his acting unofficially in an advisory capacity.

It is assumed, therefore, that his efforts at mediation are more in line with his unofficial position as representative of the President in railroad matters than as railroad coördinator. Whether he has a definite compromise plan is not known.

Not as "Tsar"

Not as a "tsar" of the railroads but as a "glorified examiner" of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the way Mr. Eastman views his unusual post.

Assigned the powerful position set up by the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, Mr. Eastman, now serving his third term as Interstate Commerce Commissioner, is endowed with authority to override many federal and state laws, if necessary, in order to promote and require coöperation on the part of the carriers in operating as a unit rather than as wasteful competitors. But with modesty, he compares himself to an I. C. C. examiner because the law states that if circumstances warrant, his decisions are subject to review by the full commission.

Mr. Eastman still remains a member of the commission to which he was first appointed by President Wilson in 1919 and reappointed by President Harding and President Hoover. On the commission he has been known as champion of the public welfare. He has been described as an independent liberal. "The welfare of the people of the country is the essential thing" even in the new law, he told a Senate committee recently, declaring that public interest and not economy alone should guide the coördinator in the use of his enormous powers.

Fighting Waste

For years, Mr. Eastman has been fighting to have the railroads eliminate the fearful waste of duplication that accompanied cut-throat competition. In the past he has leaned toward government ownership for this reason. After the World War, he was in favor of continuing operation by the Government for an experimental period in peace time. Recently, however, he pointed out that, because of the uncertainty of the future of the railroads, there would be many difficulties in the Government's taking over operation. He pointed out that it might have to plunge further, and take over all the interrelated means of transportation, including trucks, boats and airplanes.

In the new law, Mr. Eastman sees an opportunity to eliminate many of the wastes of competition without complete suppression of competition. In New York harbor, each railroad has its own tug service operating with a certain amount of lost motion. The coördinator will study such cases and investigate the possibility of cutting down facilities by having more than one company use them.

The railroad law is admittedly experimental. It is effective only for two years but if it proves successful, it may be only the starting point for things the coördinator may ultimately do. Mr. Eastman has expressed the view that railroads may have to change their methods of service, their rate structures and utilize motor vehicles and perhaps water and air carriers as auxiliaries to a much greater extent than at present if they are to be brought finally out of their difficulties.

The new coördinator believes that the carriers will coöperate in a very large measure. He bases this judgment on their present financial straits, their fear of more radical steps, and the difficulties which lie ahead for them even if better times return.

In the business world, Mr. Eastman is aggressive. In his personal contacts he is modest. He has a reputation for expressing his views and writing decisions with forcefulness and clarity. For recreation he has taken up squash and tennis which he plays indoors and out.

A native of Katonah, N. Y., Mr. Eastman was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He received a bachelor's degree from Amherst College in 1904. Perhaps it was from his social work as an Amherst fellow at South End House in Boston where he worked for a year, that he became an ardent champion of the people. For 13 years he was secretary of the Public Franchise League and served as counsel for employees of various street railway companies in wage disputes.

From 1915 to 1919, Mr. Eastman was a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission under both a Democratic and a Republican Governor. He was appointed to the I. C. C. in 1919 and served as its chairman in 1926.

'Basic Codes of Fair Competition'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The bulletin on "Basic Codes of Fair Competition," issued yesterday by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial recovery administrator, as a guide to industries in preparing the trade agreements, follows, in part:

Basic Code of Fair Competition

This bulletin is intended to inform all trade associations, industrial and labor groups, how to proceed to secure the benefits of the national industrial recovery act. . . . The national recovery administration will receive proposed codes at any time after this date at its office in the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. . . .

Every code of fair competition, agreement and license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions:

(1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company, union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of its own choosing, and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rate of pay, maximum machine-load of employees and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

Initiative From Industry

(6) It is not the function of the national recovery administration to prescribe what shall be in the codes to be submitted by associations or groups. The initiative in all such matters is expected to come from within the industry itself. Neither is it the purpose of the Administration to compel the organization of either industry or labor. Basic codes containing provisions respecting maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditons of employment, which are in themselves satisfactory, will be subject to approval, although such conditions may not have been arrived at by collective bargaining.

(7) In preparing basic codes the following principles should be given consideration:

(A) Basic code provisions relating to maximum hours may involve appropriate consideration of the varying conditions and requirements of the several industries and the state of employment therein. An average work week should be designed so far as possible to provide for such a spread of employment as will provide work so far as practical for employees normally attached to the particular industry.

(B) Minimum wage scales should be sufficient to furnish compensation for the hours of work as limited, sufficient in fact to provide a decent standard of living in the locality where the workers resi 'e.

(C) Conditions of employment should contain necessary safeguards for the health and safety of the workers and for stabilization of their employment.

Would Defer Price Advances

(D- The following principle emphasized in the President's statement should be recognized and adhered to:

"I am fully aware that wage increases will eventually raise costs, but I ask that managements give first consideration to the improvement of operating figures by greatly increased sales to be expected from the rising purchasing power of the public. That is good economics and good business. The aim of this whole effort is to restore our rich domestic market by raising its vast consuming capacity. If we now inflate prices as fast and as far as we increase wages, the whole project will be set at naught. We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan, unless in these first critical months, and, even at the expense of full initial profits, we defer price increases as long as possible."

In the drafting of codes attention is especially directed to this suggestion by the President that the recovery administration cannot be effective unless the consumers' buying power is protected. There will be full protection for the consumer. The codes should recognize the interest of the public in the matter of prices.

It is provided in section 3 (D) of the act that the President upon his own motion or if complaint is made, may after public notice and hearing prescribe a code of fair competition for a trade or industry or subdivision thereof. Section 3 (D) reads as follows:

"Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (A) of this section."

Success Seen in Recovery Act By Industry's Ready Response

General Johnson Expresses High Hopes for Great Experiment, but Warns Against Too Rapid a Rise in Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21 — The speed and enthusiasm with which industry is organizing itself under the guidance of the National Recovery Administration induced the new administrator, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, at his first press conference yesterday, to forecast success for President Roosevelt's greatest experiment.

Outlining his own hopes for the successful operation of the law on which the President is relying for a restoration of American prosperity, the General indulged in no empty promises, or wild predictions. He saw many stumblingblocks ahead, and particularly pointed out the danger of a too rapid increase in prices.

But when he outlined the rapidity with which the major industries have been pounding into shape codes of fair competition for their own self-regulation he became sufficiently enthusiastic over the prospects to indulge in the prediction that the whole gigantic scheme would "work" and "that several million men will be put back to work this summer."

Codes Being Prepared

He reported that the entire textile trade has practically completed codes of fair competition, that the iron and steel industry is nearly ready to submit theirs, and that codes for all of the other ten basic industries are well on the road to completion. That all this has been accomplished within five days after passage of the Industrial Recovery Act was obviously a recompense to General Johnson for the energy he has already put into his work and the reason for his unusual expression of optimism.

Despite this more-than-promising response from the large basic industries the new Administration bluntly warned all others there must be no slacking and that every one, no matter how small, will be required to submit to the same regulation and supervision which the larger ones are accepting of their own volition.

The warning was contained in Bulletin No. 2 of the new Administration, outlining the regulations for preparing and submitting codes of fair competition. It pointed out that although the policy was to secure voluntary submission of codes, in the event that any industry lags "the President upon his own motion, or if complaint is made, may, after public notice and hearing, prescribe a code of fair competition for a trade or industry or subdivision thereof."

Disclosing during the conference a plan he is considering for declaring an armistice on increased production "at least until the spiral starts upward," General Johnson indicated that he might seek to enforce this and other recovery measures through national publicity campaigns of the magnitude employed during the war to conserve national resources.

Greatest danger of the whole program in General Johnson's opinion is unquestionably a too rapid increase in prices. Although he has no power to prevent it under the law he indicated that this also might be accomplished through a propaganda campaign to arouse public opinion against those industries which threaten to scuttle the whole recovery program through their short-sighted selfish desire to corner quick profits.

He pointed out that if prices rise before the increased purchasing power of reëmployment and higher wages have a chance to "bite in," the whole recovery program will fail. The ultimate objective of the program is, of course, a broad, gradual lift in the commodity price level. But immediate and arbitrary increases would nullify the effect of increased buying power. General Johnson's objective is some control over prices which will let them rise only in proportion to wages and consumption.

Quarriers Prepare Code For New Recovery Act

Following a series of meetings at the Hotel Statler, quarriers and manufacturers of monumental granite announced last night that they had prepared a code for government of the granite industry under the new Industrial Recovery Act.

Quarriers and manufacturers during April and May suffered losses because of strikes. The rates of wages suggested by the men who prepared the code will eliminate disastrous competition which has resulted from low manufacturing costs in states where no control has existed. A schedule of hours is also offered in the attempt to equalize conditions all over the United States.

New England Flour Club To Aid Recovery Plans

Coördination of the flour trade of New England to permit full cooperation with the new industrial recovery legislation, was realized with permanent organization of the New England Flour Club Tuesday.

Millers, jobbers, brokers, mill agents and those connected with the wholesale flour trade joined the new organization to the end that a strong governing body of the flour trade be established. Adoption of a constitution and by-laws was followed by a vote to affiliate with the National Federation of Flour Clubs.

Spinning Operations

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during May at 112.3 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 98.7 per cent capacity during April this year and 63.3 per cent capacity during May last year.

Radcliffe College Awards 236 Degrees

Radcliffe College awarded 236 degrees today at its fifty-fourth commencement, held in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Mr. Owen D. Young, industrialist, delivered the principal address.

Of the 163 A. B. degrees awarded by Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of the college, nearly half were with honors and three with highest honors. In addition, Dr. Comstock awarded two A. A. degrees, 63 A. M. degrees and eight Ph. D. citations. The exercises were in charge of Miss Priscilla Gough, college marshal.

Mr. Young said that "more and more, we are merging control of our politics and our economics in one centralized body. I recognize the new spirit which seems ready to subject the individual to severe discipline and control How much in the old was good? How much of the new will stand the reaction of its own regimentation? It will be for you first to appraise and then decide."

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THE Braemar SHORT COAT

Made expressly for those women to whom increased chic and a decreased handicap are matters of moment, the "Braemar" Short Coat has already gained many enthusiastic converts during the short time it has been featured.

Efficiency allied to fashion is its keynote. Generously cut to allow free movement, it is short enough not to interfere with the most vigorous swing. The tight ribbing at waist guarantees that it will "stay put" and combines with pure wool to give real chill-freedom.

A glance at the illustration proves that the "Braemar" Short Coat is style right. You can see it in the newest shades at all the best shops. Made in Scotland, it wears and washes beautifully—and it's moderately priced too.

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Get-Rich-Quick Searchers Have Another Lesson

'Something for Nothing' Lands 'Gift Family' Promoters in Jail

"Nothing can stop this charity, unless the world comes to an end," said the promoter of an investment swindle to one of the victims whom she defrauded of almost $3000. But it did stop after its course ended in court, where its promoters were sentenced yesterday.

The trial which has just ended, before Judge Walter L. Collins and a jury in East Cambridge, Mass., of four citizens of Massachusetts charged with conspiracy to steal, has revealed another outstanding example of the extent to which normally intelligent individuals will lend themselves to suggestion and disregard the warnings of ordinary common sense which would protect them.

From the testimony it is apparent that the ease with which the defendants have carried on this fraud was equaled only by the gullibility of the investors, whose desire to get "something for nothing" made them a ready prey to the dishonesty of unscrupulous gamblers.

The entire proposition, known as the "Gift Family" plan, reduced itself to the employment of other people's funds in the stock market. Instead of going up, as expected, the market went down.

Thousands of dollars were lost. There was nothing left with which to pay off investors. Testimony showed that at least six women and one man had been heavy losers, one investor, a Boston widow, having contributed funds to the extent of $10,400. Women of small means, swallowing fantastic statements to the effect that the scheme was promoted by a rich "benefactor," whose wealth was such that "he would never live to spend the interest on his fortune," were influenced to mortgage their property and borrow from their relations all the money they could obtain.

A series of faked letters which were read during the trial, written by one of the conspirators to the chief defendant, alluded to the mysterious "benefactor" as the "boss," quoted glibly from the Bible, and bemoaned the ingratitude of the victims of the swindle. The writer of the letters, on cross-examination, confessed that they had been composed deliberately for the purpose of deceiving certain investors who were becoming suspicious. She admitted that the "benefactor" was a myth.

One of the witnesses, cross-examined by Mr. John P. Feeney, attorney, explained she had never asked why, if the "benefactor" wished to help her, she had to provide the money, and that the reason she continued to invest was because of the influence which the promoter of the scheme exerted over her. She stated: "When I'd see her I guess she'd hypnotize me, and she'd get more. I'd say to myself, 'I'm not right,' but then I'd say, 'I guess she must be."

Mrs. Florence C. Hascall, Boston; her son, Mr. Coburn Woodbury, New Bedford, and Miss Hazel B. Leland, Brookline, were found guilty, and sentenced to two years, nine months and 18 months respectively. The fourth defendant, Miss Ida N. Farnum of Arlington was acquitted, as the innocent tool of the others. Miss Leland had pleaded guilty during the trial and turned State's evidence. Mrs. Mary J. Mason of Malden, a fifth defendant, was not tried, but testified during the trial as a government witness.

Like the famous "Ponzi" swindle, the case is but additional proof that investment balloons, though they may float enchantingly for a period, come to disaster.

Bakers Ready to Aid Roosevelt's Plans Under Recovery Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 21—A committee of six to represent the New England Bakers' Association, at a general trade practice conference of the industry, to be held during the summer at Chicago or Washington, was named yesterday afternoon by the Board of Governors in executive session at the twelfth annual convention of the association, which is being held at the New Ocean House here.

The committee, headed by President William A. Hefler of Boston, includes: Frank J. Mack, Bangor, Maine; Alton H. Hathaway of Lexington; Thomas J. McArdle, Lynn; Edward M. Joy, Providence, and Max Knopp, Boston.

The conference committee from New England will report the cross-section of opinions to be gathered at a series of meetings in the eight market areas of the district. The bakers yesterday went on record in support of any measure advanced by the government administrators looking toward a rehabilitation of business. More than 500 representatives of the baking industry, 70 per cent more than the number last year, are attending the convention.

Complete coöperation with the United States agricultural administrator was pledged by the bakers. Recent legislation affecting the production costs of wheat and other major problem in the baking industry furnished subjects for a closed session.

Georgians Protest Governor's Action

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21 (AP)—Adversaries of Gov. Eugene Talmadge in the highway department situation that led him to proclaim martial law at the Capitol to enforce his budget demands, prepared to seek federal intervention today.

Attorneys for Capt. J. W. Barnett, ousted as chairman of the highway board under the Governor's determination to run things his own way, said they would petition the United States District Court here for an injunction against the military rule. Meanwhile, another federal angle had cropped up, as the bureau of public roads in Washington announced the $10,000,000 road allotment due Georgia July 1 under the industrial recovery bill might be held up until the situation here is cleared.

In spite of the unusual circumstances, the highway department continued to function today and the new executive set-up, headed by Judson P. Wilholt, only member of the three-man board to support the Governor, began to pay some $1,300,000 to workers who have gone payless since April. The dispute began when Captain Barnett and a second highway board member, Mr. W. C. Vereen, refused to accede to the Governor's demand to discharge Mr. B. P. McWhorter, chief engineer, and four other engineers.

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

By a Member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

New York

Liberty: Liberty Theater, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., June 25.

Int'l Business Machines

NEW YORK, June 21—May sales of the International Business Machines Corporation, both foreign and domestic, were the best in 21 months, Thomas J. Watson, president, states.

Beer Constitutionality Issue Sure to Face Supreme Court

Numerous Cases in State Tribunals Indicate Question Far From Settlement—Eighteenth Amendment Still Forbids Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—The inevitable test case bringing 3.2 per cent beer before the Supreme Court for reckoning as to the constitutionality of the law purporting to legalize it, may have its root in a case similar to one of the dozen which have already been initiated in the lower courts.

So far as can be learned here, there has been no final decision on the merits of the beer question by any court of last resort in any state. The whole subject is still in a preliminary stage, but the ball which has been started rolling may keep on until it has reached the highest court of the land.

The Eighteenth Amendment forbids all traffic in "intoxicating liquors" for beverage purposes. Congress, in the original Volstead Act, stated that anything containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume was intoxicating. Now it has amended the law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as 3.2 per cent alcohol by weight, or 4 per cent by volume. In a famous test case of Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey which concerned beer of one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content, the United States Supreme Court declared: "While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act." The question is bound to come before the court sooner or later, whether the newly "legalized" beer goes beyond the limits to which the court referred.

In at least eight states, transporters, sellers and possessors of 3.2 per cent beer have been brought before the law as violators of the national prohibition amendment.

In Kentucky, the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company refused to furnish a car to a brewery for the shipment of beer on the ground that they were uncertain as to the application of the state law to such a shipment, also as to the constitutionality of the federal act.

Attorneys for the Falls City Ice and Beverage Company of Louisville filed a petition to enjoin the railroad company from refusing to accept the shipment, before the judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court at Louisville.

The court entered an order requiring the railroad company to accept the shipment, and the matter was appealed to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky on a motion to vacate the injunction. That court, on April 6, without deciding whether 3.2 per cent beer was intoxicating, refused to vacate the order requiring the transportation company to accept such shipments and reserved the decision upon the merits to a later time.

Yesterday the Court of Appeals gave its opinion that 3.2 beer is non-intoxicating, affirming the judgment of the lower court.

Judge Ordered Indictments

In West Virginia, Judge McClintic, in a charge to a federal grand jury, instructed them to return indictments against persons transporting or selling 3.2 per cent beer in West Virginia, on the ground that the West Virginia beer law was violative of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution. No indictments were returned in the case.

At Wichita, Kan., a café owner, J. J. O'Brien, was convicted in police court of possessing intoxicating liquor, to wit, beer of 2.65 per cent alcoholic content. He was fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The case was appealed. Federal District Judge Richard J. Hopkins of Kansas, took under advisement a suit to test the legal status of 3.2 per cent beer in Kansas in a suit filed by Ernest Chapman, a taxicab driver of Wichita, seeking to restrain county and city officials from interfering with his plans to operate a beer garden in Wichita.

In Iowa, the attempt of County Attorney Robert Organ of Council Bluffs, to stop interstate shipment of 3.2 per cent beer across Iowa failed when the Attorney-General's office ruled that the State could not interfere with shipments of beer in interstate commerce.

City Ordinance Upheld

In Colorado, Judge Claude C. Coffin upheld the city of Greeley in its refusal to issue beer licenses, declaring that the state and federal beer laws clearly were invalid because they "seek to thwart and evade the dry amendments in the United States and Colorado constitutions." He denied the Greeley Elks' Club and Fred N. Fetch, café owner, a writ of mandamus to compel the city council to issue licenses.

In Georgia, Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood ruled in a suit for injunction sought by R. R. Richmire to restrain Sheriff E. M. Legg, of Cobb County, from seizing interstate shipments of beer in his county. Judge Underwood ruled that the burden is upon the shipper to prove in any civil action involving the transportation of 3.2 per cent beer that such beer is not intoxicating. On May 31, Judge J. H. Hawkins, of the Blue Ridge Circuit Superior Court, held the act of Congress legalizing 3.2 per cent beer unconstitutional and sustained the action of state officers in arresting persons transporting such beer over the highways of the State, holding that he could take judicial notice that such beer was intoxicating.

Down in Virginia, Justice Paul E. Brown of Fairfax County ruled that in shipments through Virginia, bills of lading showing an out-of-the-State destination must accompany all through shipments of beer.

Municipal Judge Melton of Tulsa, Okla., recently refused to accept a plea from Glen Redmond of Joplin, Mo., arrested with 3.2 per cent beer in his possession. Judgment was reserved and Redmond was released on bond.

Municipal Ordinances Control Sale of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — California municipalities may prohibit the sale of beer as long as the Eigteenth Amendment remains in force, according to a ruling made here recently in the Alameda County Superior Court. It was held by the court that the repeal of the Wright Act in California leaves the various city ordinances and state laws in effect.

The decision was given in a case in which a proprietor of a soft drink establishment sold beer within a mile of the University of California, in violation of a State law. At the same time, another defendant was denied a writ of habeas corpus. He had sold 3.2 beer in violation of the Berkeley city charter, which prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages within the city limits. Both defendants will be held for trial.

In rendering the decision, Judge Fred V. Wood declared, "We ruled that the 3.2 beer authorized by Congress is not intoxicating but that question was not material since it was admitted that the beverage is alcoholic."

Fourteen States Vote To Repeal Prohibition

Iowa, New Hampshire, and Connecticut yesterday joined the list of states which have declared in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, bringing the total to 14 so recorded.

Each, with a substantial majority of the ballots cast in special elections, instructed delegates to state constitutional conventions to vote against the continuance of national prohibition. Iowa upset a dry record of nearly 20 years in favoring repeal, having been dry by state law since 1916.

The results in Connecticut and New Hampshire were not unexpected, although New Hampshire in years previous has been considered among the stanch dry strongholds. Connecticut never ratified the prohibition amendment. Although California and West Virginia hold special elections to decide the issue on June 27, speculation now is turned on the next major contests in Alabama and Arkansas on July 18. A total of 21 more states are scheduled to hold special elections before Nov. 8.

Tonight at the Pops

Song Night

"Cruiser Harvard," March.....Strube
"Poet and Peasant," Overture....Suppé
"Chimes of Normandy," Selection
Planquette
Brass Ensemble, conducted by Georges Mager
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Intermezzo
Mascagni
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz.....Vollstedt
"Campus Memories"
For Orchestra, Assisted by the Audience
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch
Hymn.....Arranged by Kremser
"Down Where the Wurzburger Flows"
von Tilzer
"Sweet Adeline".....Armstrong
Stein Song.....Bullard

Nebraskan Drys Rally To Retain Prohibition

LINCOLN, Neb., June 21 (AP)—Nebraska prohibition leaders yesterday voted against urging a referendum to block the 3.2 per cent beer law and for initiating a court test of constitutionality of the law, which takes effect Aug. 10. The decision came during a State-wide rally called by dry groups to plan a campaign for retention of prohibition. It followed a stormy debate over whether to "fight on all fronts" or to "save our fire for saving the Eighteenth Amendment and State prohibition," and an appeal to Nebraska political parties to keep their hands off the repeal question.

Wet Asked to Resign

GAFFNEY, S. C., June 21 (AP)—Mr. H. R. Swink, Gaffney attorney who was appointed Cherokee County's candidate for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the November referendum, Monday, was asked yesterday to resign as teacher of a men's Sunday school class at the Limestone Street Methodist Church.

Baptist Decries Wets

GREENSBORO, Md., June 21 (AP)—An address by the Rev. Paul G. Watson of Cambridge, following the report of the temperance committee, featured the Eastern District Baptist Association meeting here yesterday. The association is composed of Baptist churches on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Lufkin Praised as Duty In Customs Service Ends

More than 60 per cent of the personnel of the United States Custom Service in the Massachusetts customs district were promoted during the 12 years that Mr. W. W. Lufkin of Essex has been collector of customs, it was brought out at a meeting of customs employees in the office of the collector late yesterday.

The nearly 600 employees presented to him a solid silver service set, at a farewell reception. Mr. Lufkin retires shortly, to be succeeded by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard.

Lindsay Flies to Boston; May Get Harvard Degree

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, is scheduled to fly to Boston today.

At the Embassy it was said he is not going to get in touch with President Roosevelt, but will be the guest of friends in Boston, where he is going on purely personal affairs. It is reported he will receive an honorary degree at Harvard University commencement tomorrow.

Degrees at Yale Include Forestry Awards by Proxy

Chief Honor Place Given to New President of Princeton University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21—Twelve honorary degrees and 1121 degrees in course were awarded by Yale University at its 232d commencement today. For the first time in Yale's history members of one of the graduating classes received their degrees by proxy. They were students in the school of forestry, whose members had gone into the Government's service as directors of the technical work in connection with President Roosevelt's reforestation plan.

The last place, the place of honor in the conferring of honorary degrees, was given to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University.

The honorary degrees and their recipients were: Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, Nanking, China, author, and Harry Alfred Peters, Cleveland, Ohio, principal of the University School, Master of Arts; William Bosworth Castle, Boston, Mass., assistant professor of medicine, Thorndike Memorial Foundation, Lincoln Ellsworth, New York City, explorer, and Alfred Lee Loomis, Tuxedo Park, New York, director of the Loomis Laboratories, Master of Science; Ernest William Brown, New Haven, Conn., Josiah William Gibbs, professor of mathematics, emeritus, Yale University, and Alfred Newton Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., professor of pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania, Doctor of Science; Ernest Fremont Tuttle, Evanston, Ill., pastor, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Doctor of Divinity; Herbert Eustis Winlock, New York City, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Doctor of Literature; William Mills Maltbie, Hartford, Conn., Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, Hugh Smith Cumming, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General of the United States, and Harold Willis Dodds, Princeton, N. J., president of Princeton University, Doctor of Laws.

Navy Accepts Macon; Dresel to Command

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Navy yesterday officially accepted its new airship, the Macon, and announced the ship will be commissioned June 28 at Akron, Ohio, proceeding immediately to Lakehurst, N. J.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval aeronautics, will go to Akron to receive the ship formally and plans to fly with it to Lakehurst. The Macon's trial flights began April 21, and closed June 13, after a journey over Michigan and Chicago. The next day Secretary Swanson announced the trial board had recommended acceptance. The Macon will be commanded by Commander Alger H. Dresel.

Chesapeake & Ohio Net

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio, first large railroad to make public May income figures, today reported net railway operating income for last month of $2,728,935, compared with $2,263,072 in May, 1932. Gross was $8,380,631, compared with $7,588,623 a year ago.

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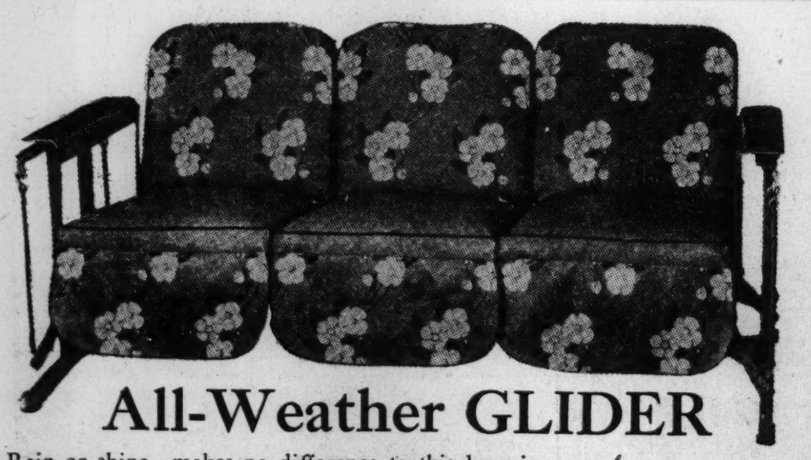
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Harvard Tennis Players Reach Round of Eight

Crimson Places Two Each in Singles and Doubles at Ardsley Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., June 21—Harvard University assumed a commanding position in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championships on the courts of the Racquet and Swimming Club here, yesterday, as it placed two players in the round of eight of the singles, and both of its teams in the same round in the doubles. S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d '34 and John F. Ray '34 are the singles survivors, and also compose one of the doubles pairs, while Walter E. Arensberg '33 and G. Huntington Hartford '34 are the other doubles players.

In addition to its success in the present series, the 12 points already amassed, place the university in the lead for the first time in the contest for the Eastern Shield, which goes to the contestant first to accumulate 150 points. Harvard now has a total of 74 points with the possibility of acquiring more, while Columbia, leader at the end of last year with 72, has lost all chance of adding more this year.

Most of the victories of Harvard yesterday, were at the expense of Princeton, as Davenport defeated E. Harlan Whitehead '35, and Ray had even greater success in eliminating Hugh J. Lynch '34, seeded fourth in the draw. Arensberg and Hartford also eliminated a Princeton pair, Whitehead and James H. Gordon 3d '33 while the victory for Davenport and Ray was scored over a Dartmouth pair, as was an earlier victory for Arensberg and Hartford.

Favorites were sent to the discard in several other cases, as Norcross S. Tilney '35, sole survivor of Princeton in the singles, defeated Robert G. Husted '35 of Dartmouth, seeded sixth, and Donald Hawley, New York University, put out the seventh listed star, J. Upshur Moorhead '34 of Yale.

The other colleges still represented include New York University, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Hamilton, with a representative in both singles and doubles, Fordham, in singles, and Colgate in doubles. None of these have a chance to overtake Harvard in the point totals this year.

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championships—Singles—First Round

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated Frank Maniello, St. Johns, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

Horton defeated Andrew Meldrum, Amherst, 6—4, 6—3.

Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Albert Winston, Amherst, 6—4, 6—3.

John F. Ray, Harvard, defeated Robert Kelleher, Williams, 7—5, 6—1.

John E. Roundey, Dartmouth, won from John D. Talbot, Wesleyan, by default.

Third Round

S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated E. H. Whitehead, Princeton, 6—1, 6—1.

Donald Hawley, N. Y. University, defeated J. U. Moorhead, Yale, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1.

Horton defeated Robert Seeley, Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—3.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham, defeated Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated Kenneth Underwood, N. Y. University, 6—1, 6—2.

Tilney defeated Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—2.

Ray defeated Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton, 2—6, 6—4, 11—9.

William G. Mundy, Yale, defeated Roundey, 6—1, 6—0.

Doubles—First Round

Walter E. Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford, Harvard, defeated Robert G. Husted and Robert Seeley, Dartmouth, 6—2, 6—4.

Whitehead and James Goodman, Princeton, defeated Meldrum and Robert Clifton, Amherst, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round

Horton and Kelleher, Williams, defeated Emanuel Klauser and Murray Perlow, St. Johns, 6—3, 6—3.

Howard Tompkins and Paul W. Peavy, Colgate, defeated Kenneth Underwood and Lester Steifberg, New York University, 6—4, 6—4.

Moorhead and Elbert Miles, Yale, defeated John DeK. Bowen and Carl M. Rohmann, Virginia, 6—4, 8—6.

Arensberg and Hartford defeated Whitehead and Goodman, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Davenport and Ray defeated Roundey and J. William Gahagan, Dartmouth, 6—4, 6—4.

Flynn and Tilney defeated Mark Smith and Remington Merry, Colgate, 6—4, 8—6.

Hawley and Allan W. Swayze, N. Y. University, defeated Lieuts. Edson Schull and Royal Reynolds, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—2.

Yale Wins Opener In Harvard Series

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	8	3	.727
Dartmouth	7	5	.583
Harvard	5	5	.500
Cornell	5	7	.417
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	11	.083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21—Yale won the first game, 5 to 3, in the annual two-out-of-three baseball series with Harvard here yesterday. Some 7000 attended the affair, which was a part of the commencement exercises. The victory clinched second place for the Eli in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. The second game of the series is scheduled for today at Soldiers Field, Boston.

George F. Parker Jr. '34, Yale star pitcher who recently beat Princeton to send that series into three games, held the Crimson to five hits. Harvard had its chances, however. In the second inning the Crimson had three men on base with no one out. In the ninth, with two runs already in and the two more needed to tie on base, Harvard hitters failed to produce.

Paul deB. de Give '34, Harvard hockey goalie, pitched until removed in the seventh when the Eli scored three runs. Harvard did not score until the eighth, P. L. Woodlock '35 hit safely three times for the Eli and was the only man on either team to get more than one hit. The only extra-base hits were Harvard's, Capt. J. P. McCaffrey '33 and John Ware Jr. '34 hit doubles and Frank H. Gleason '34 hit a triple.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	x	5	8	2
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	4

Batteries—G. Parker and Browne; de Give, Taylor, Loughlin and Nevin, Fremd. Losing pitcher — de Give. Umpires — Skelly and Keady. Time—2h. 2m.

Firestone in Lineup As Meadow Brook Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 21—The Meadow Brook Ramblers, with Raymond C. Firestone, captain of the Princeton intercollegiate champions, riding at No. 1, won their way into the final round of the Third Westbury Challenge Cup series, on International Field, Meadow Brook, yesterday, over Aiken Knights, in the only match played, though three were scheduled. The score was 10 to 8, and the time was six chukkers. The game was close for the earlier part of the play; but Gerard C. Smith at No. 2 for the winners improved as play progressed, and finally put his team ahead in the fifth chukker. The summary:

Third Westbury Cup Series—Semifinal Round

Pos.	MEADOW BROOK	A. KNIGHTS
No. 1	R. C. Firestone	Ivor Balding
No. 2	Gerard C. Smith	P. B. Iglehart
No. 3	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back	J. C. Rathbone	J. R. Fell Jr.

Score—Ramblers 10, Knights 8. Goals—Smith 4, Firestone 3, Rathborne 2, Strawbridge for Ramblers; P. Iglehart 5, Fell 2, S. Iglehart, for Aiken. Referee—Richard C. Allison. Time—7½m. chukkers.

English First Class Cricket Scores Tuesday

LONDON, June 21 (Canadian Press)—First-class county cricket matches concluded yesterday resulted as follows:

At Gloucester—Yorkshire 227 and 153 (Goddard 8 for 77), Gloucestershire 144 and 135 (Verity 6 for 33 and Bowes 8 for 69).

At Bath—Somerset 141 and 167 (Jupp 4 for 42), Northamptonshire 246 for 63 for 2 (Bakewell and Jupp 64 each, Wellard 4 for 5).

At Birmingham—Kent 403 for 6 declared (Valentine 164), Warwickshire 67 for 2 wickets (Draw, interrupted by rain).

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire 408 for 4 declared (Carr 137 not out), Derby 88 and following on 199 (Pope 62, Arthur Staples 7 for 20 and 4 for 19).

At Portsmouth—Hampshire 395 (Greese 165 not out), Middlesex 78 and following on 196 (Boyes 6 for 24 and Herman 5 for 91 (Lee 61 not out and 64).

At Hove—Cambridge University 330. Sussex 119 and following on 151 for 5 (Farnes 5 for 56 and Human 4 for 57). Draw.

At Kidderminster—Leicester 271 and 71 (Perks 5 for 28 and Perry 5 for 42). Worcester 175 and 169 for 8 (Nichol 62, Smith 4 for 60, Astill 4 for 38 and Smith 7 for 58).

At the Oval—Surrey 268 (Hobbs 85, Nichols 4 for 78). Essex 66 and following on 102 (Gover 6 for 17 and Fender 8 for 29).

At Manchester—Glamorgan 133 and 21 for no wickets, Lancashire 159 for 3 declared (Hopwood 63).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	45	31	.597
Hollywood	42	33	.560
Portland	42	33	.560
Los Angeles	39	36	.520
Missions	39	39	.500
Oakland	36	39	.473
Seattle	29	43	.403
San Francisco	29	47	.382

Results June 20

Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 6.
Portland 7, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 1, Missions 0.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	45	25	.643
New Orleans	41	28	.594
Birmingham	39	31	.557
Nashville	37	33	.529
Chattanooga	36	32	.529
Atlanta	31	40	.437
Knoxville	26	42	.373
Little Rock	22	45	.328

Results June 20

Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 8, Atlanta 1.

Hickey Suspends Pair

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP) — President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association yesterday indefinitely suspended Manager Ray Blades and Catcher William Delancey of Columbus for umpire baiting during a recent game between Louisville and the Red Birds. Hickey was informed that Manager Blades and Delancey held up the game for six or seven minutes disputing a decision by Umpire Charlie Donnelly and that they refused to leave the field despite the command of the umpire.

Medalist Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., June 21—One surprise featured the first round of match play in the women's Long Island golf championship at the Women's National Golf & Tennis Club yesterday. It was the defeat of Rosalie Knapp of the home club, winner of the qualifying-round gold medal, by Mrs. F. P. Lindh, also of the home club, 3 and 2.

Team Reaches Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 21 (AP)—The United States Ryder Cup team of golf professionals headed by Walter C. Hagen arrived today to be greeted aboard ship by Ted Ray and other British golfers on behalf of the British Professional Golfers Association. The team proceeded directly to London and will go on to Southport, where the matches will be played Monday and Tuesday.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 17, Holy Cross 8.
Yale 5, Harvard 3.

Seeded Players In Quarterfinal At Longwood

Misses Cutter, Lincoln, Boyden and Merrick Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 21—All four of the seeded players advanced to the round of eight yesterday afternoon in the fifth annual intercollegiate girls' tennis championship being held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here. Rain prevented play this morning.

Mary E. Cutter of Jackson College, Medford, Mass., the top seeded star, dropped one game in defeating Virginia Wightman of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1, yesterday. The second seeded star, Emily A. Lincoln of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., took the measure of Margaret Lancaster of the Florida State College for Women, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round.

The third and fourth seeded players, Catherine Boyden of Vassar and Josephine Merrick of the Connecticut College for Women, dropped three or more games in advancing to the quarterfinal round. Miss Boyden, who advanced through a default in the first round yesterday, scored a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Anne P. (Nancy) Ogilby of Smith College, while Miss Merrick downed Esther Edwards of Wellesley, 6—0, 6—3.

Fifth Annual Intercollegiate Girls' Tennis Championship—First Round

Margaret Lancaster, Florida State College for Women, defeated Deborah C. Gilbert, Smith College, 6—1, 6—4.

Elizabeth Dutch, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Ruth A. Behrend, Jackson College, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Anne P. (Nancy) Ogilby, Smith College, defeated Judy Pigeon, Wellesley College, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Esther Edwards, Wellesley College, defeated Ruth E. Bancraft, Simmons College, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Margaret Lancaster, Florida State College for Women, 6—1, 6—1.

Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, defeated Anne P. (Nancy) Ogilby, Smith College, 6—1, 6—3.

Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Marianna M. Richards, Vassar College, 6—4, 6—0.

Mary E. Cutter, Jackson College, defeated Virginia Wightman, Vassar College, 6—0, 6—1.

Beth Lancaster, Florida State College for Women, defeated Kate Payson, Smith College, 6—4, 6—2.

Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Esther Edwards, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—3.

Touring West Indians' Cricket Match Drawn

LONDON, June 21 (Canadian Press)—The match between the touring West Indies cricket eleven and the Minor Counties was drawn at Lord's yesterday after three days of play, when the West Indians failed to complete their second innings.

The scores were: Minor Counties 253 to 190 for five, declared; West Indies 229 and 64 for four wickets.

The slow wicket following heavy rains and the excellent bowling of Edwards, who took eight for 98, were factors in keeping the West Indies first-innings score down. Only Merry, who ran up 71, had much success against the bowling.

Minor Counties, First Innings 253
West Indies, First Innings

Roach, c. and b. Edwards	10
Barrow, c. Fordham, b. Rutter	34
Wiles, b. Edwards	5
Christiana, st. Franklin, b. Edwards	14
Grant, st. Franklin, b. Edwards	5
Da Costa, c. Butler, b. Edwards	71
Merry, c. Covill, b. Edwards	18
Sealey, c. Butler, b. Edwards	17
Martindale, l. b. w., Brooke	23
Achong, not out	13
Griffiths, st. Franklin, b. Edwards	6
Extras	229
Total	

Minor Counties, Second Innings

Butler, c. Martindale, b. Achong	50
Fordham, b. Da Costa	43
Dollery, b. Achong	1
Hydson, not out	42
Brooke, b. Da Costa	12
Butler, b. Da Costa	6
Dobson, not out	33
Extras	3
Total (for five, declared)	190

West Indies, Second Innings

Roach, b. Rutter	16
Barrow, b. Edwards	10
Wiles, b. Edwards	5
Christiana, b. Skinner	0
Merry, not out	28
Grant, not out	4
Extras	1
Total (for four wickets)	64

Cardinals Hit Hard Defeating Dodgers To Move Nearer N. Y.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	34	21	.618
St. Louis	35	23	.603
Pittsburgh	33	25	.569
Chicago	32	30	.516
Cincinnati	28	32	.467
Brooklyn	25	30	.455
Boston	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	22	39	.361

Results June 20

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 15, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 3.

Pounding out 17 hits, the St. Louis Cardinals moved nearer to first place in the National League baseball race yesterday by defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 15 to 4. The Cards are only half a game behind the leading New York Giants, who went down before the Cubs. The Dodgers came within one run of tying the score in the early innings, after the Cardinals had taken a four-run lead in the first. Three runs in the seventh, however, put Gabby Street's boys out in front for good and then they rallied in the eighth for eight runs that were not needed. Medwick and Durocher hit homers for St. Louis.

The Chicago Cubs kept pecking away at the offerings of Herman Bell and Glenn Spencer yesterday and defeated the Giants by 5 to 3. Bell pitched five innings, yielding seven hits and three runs before he was ordered out of the game for protesting a decision by Umpire Magerkurth. Spencer came in for two innings and yielded two more runs. Carl Hubbell shut out the Cubs in the eighth and ninth. Tinning started for the Cubs, but was driven out in the three-run seventh and Grimes finished. English hit a homer for the winners.

Bill Swift silenced the bats of the Boston Braves yesterday and gave his mates, the Pittsburgh Pirates, a 6-to-2 victory. The Bucs got to Tom Zachary early, touching the veteran left-hander for seven hits during 2⅓ innings and scoring all the runs they needed. Swift delivered six-hit ball over the nine-inning route and was never in serious trouble. The Pirates collected 11 safeties, including four doubles. Adam Comorosky led the attack with a pair of doubles and a single in five times up.

Philadelphia won a double-header from the Cincinnati Reds yesterday and extended its winning streak to three games. The scores were 7 to 4 and 7 to 3. Johnny Jackson, former University of Pennsylvania pitcher, made his first major league start in the opened, limited the Reds to eight scattered hits and had little trouble winning. The Phillies, led by Schulmerich who made four out of four, connected with 16 hits, one a homer by Hurst. Phil Collins outpitched three rivals in the second contest while his mates pounded the ball again, this time for 15 hits. Klein led the attack in this game with four out of four.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	—	15	17	2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	4	11	2

Batteries—Hallahan, Johnson and Wilson; Mungo, Ryan, Heimach and Lopez, Outen. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Barr. Time—2h. 20m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—	5	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	7	3

Batteries—Tinning, Grimes and Hartnett; Bell, Spencer, Hubbell and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Losing pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 15m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—	6	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Zachary, Starr, Frankhouse, Brandt and Hogan, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 47m.

At Philadelphia
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	x	—	7	16	2
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	4	8	2

Batteries—Jackson and Davis; Kolp, Benton and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Rigler, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	x	—	7	15	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	3	10	2

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Derringer, Frey, Quinn and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Rigler. Time—1h. 38m.

British Women vs. French

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain will be represented by a strong team in the third women's international golf match against France at St. George's Hill Golf Club, Weybridge, June 29. The British players will be selected from Diana Fishwick, Kathleen Garnham, Molly Gourlay, Mrs. A. Holm, Wanda Morgan, Doris Park, D. Plumpton, and Purvis Russell-Montgomery. Mrs. C. L. Smith has been appointed non-playing captain. It is expected that the French representatives will be Mme. Gerard Decugis, Monique Fay, Aimée de Guinsbourg, Mme. P. P. Munier, Mme. Robert Thion de la Chaume, and Mme. A. M. Vagliano, captain.

British Sculler Victorious

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—W. E. C. Horwood of the Chiswick General Rowing Club, London, who is the champion sculler of the British National Amateur Rowing Association, defeated A. Mengé, the Belgian champion, at the Ascension Day regatta of the Royal Club Nautique de Gand, held on the Maritime Canal at Terdonck, Belgium, over a course of about 1500 meters. Horwood took an early lead, and won by three lengths. Mengé, a member of the Société Royal Sport Natique de Bruges, has been the Belgian single sculling champion for three years in succession.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	42	27	.609
Newark	40	28	.588
Toronto	38	29	.567
Baltimore	37	34	.521
Buffalo	30	37	.448
Jersey City	29	38	.433
Albany	29	40	.420
Montreal	29	41	.414

Results June 20

Baltimore 10, Toronto 8.
Albany 11, Rochester 5.
Newark 6, Montreal 3.
Newark 6, Montreal 4.
Jersey City 5, Buffalo 4.

Oxford Women Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual intervarsity contest at the Bath Club, here, between the women swimmers of Oxford and Cambridge Universities went to the former this year by the convincing margin of 5 events to 0. In 1925, Cambridge won by a similar score. The results were: One length—Won by Miss O. M. Evans (Oxford); Miss Brander (Cambridge), second. Time—14 2-5s. 100 yards—Won by Miss Crocker (Oxford); Miss Campbell (Cambridge), second. Time—1m. 20 3-5s. Relay race—Won by Oxford. Time—1m. 22 4-5s. Style competition—Won by Oxford, 38 points; Cambridge, second, 37. Diving—Won by Oxford, 286 points; Cambridge, second, 267.

Kittredge Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21 — Charles Kittredge '34 of Framingham, Mass., was yesterday elected captain of the Holy Cross baseball team for next year. He plays first base.

Visiting Women Players Win 11 Of 22 Matches

Thelma Kenesick of Iowa Victor Over Texas Girl in Western Tennis Feature

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21—Out-of-town women won half of the 22 matches of the first round of women's singles in the annual Western tennis championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday. The tourney shows the largest entry of visitors ever assembled by a court meet here.

In the feature engagement of the day, Thelma Kenesick of Iowa City, Iowa, defeated Kathryn Pearson of Houston, Texas, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1. This was one of the second-round affairs. A seeded player, Elizabeth Chapin of Locust, L. I., was defeated in a first-round affair. Her vistor was Ruth Willard of Chicago, by the score of 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Stanley C. Hack of this city winner last year, is not defending, and Katherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., former champion, rules favorite. Miss Wolf won her first match easily, defeating Eleanor Rosenbaum, of Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, defending the men's singles title, led the way to the third round. He scored an easy victory over Wilson Cole of Chicago, 6-0, 6-0. George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, former champion, did not appear during the day

Western Tennis Championships—Men's Singles—First Round

Carl Fischer, Detroit, defeated Lloyd Wallace, Elkhart, Ind., 7—5, 6—1.

C. O. Donnell, Chicago, defeated Harry Metz, Chicago, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Carl Becker, Chicago, defeated John Curtin, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

William H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Donald Leavens, Masinee, Wis., 6—4, 6—4.

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Wilson Cole, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—0, 6—0.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated R. E. Chaffee, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Robert Borchert, Milwaukee, 6—1, 6—0.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Edmond Yeaton, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Norman Bickel, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Edward Davis, Peoria, Ill., 6—0, 7—5.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Walter Harnish, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Philip Greenstein, Cleveland, defeated Harold Erickson, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated Anthony Kerrijack, Madison, Wis., 6—2, 6—3.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Carl Irenens, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Wilbur Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Hugh Fulton, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Robert O'Connor, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Richard Covington, Nashville, N. C., defeated Jacob Greenberg, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated George Gustavson, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Dr. Lars Lundgost, Chicago, defeated F. D. LaPell, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Joseph Masek, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

Donald Rettig, Chicago, defeated Robert Brown, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Will Jones, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

S. C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated R. L. Johnson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Joseph Ciano, Los Angeles, defeated W. A. Gallond, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

D. K. Barr, Dallas, defeated Nicholas Berkos, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Jack Smith, Fort Worth, defeated William Shufflitowski, Chicago, 5—7, 6—6, default.

Edward Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Carl Fischer, Detroit, 6—3, 7—5.

C. O. Donnell, Chicago, defeated A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—6.

Max Davidson, Chicago, defeated Thomas Hoppe Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Thane Halstead, Chicago, defeated C. A. Johnson, Chicago, 6—4, 10—8.

Karl Hodge, St. Louis, defeated Edward Shoaf, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Singles—First Round

Louise Blackman, Chicago, defeated Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Sturgis, Chicago, 6—1, 3—0, default.

Katheryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, defeated Marjorie Stern, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Louise Jacques, Chicago, defeated Frances Bruce, Kansas City, Mo., 6—0, 6—0.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, defeated Caryl Mertz, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Billie Traxel, Chicago, won from Frances Herron, Los Angeles, by default.

Jean Hoxie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. C. A. Alverson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Detroit, defeated Sarah Hinde, Chicago, 6—1, 7—5.

Ruth Willard, Chicago, defeated Elisabeth Chapin, Locust, L. I., 6—2, 6—3.

Stephanie Zalinski, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Betty Krifka, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Margaret Steel, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, defeated Mrs. James Draper, Barrington, Ill., 6—0, 6—1.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Josephine Scarnavack, Chicago, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, defeated Georgine Shufflitowski, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Flo Wittleder, Chicago, defeated Eleanor Muller, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, won from Helene Bates, Chicago, by default.

Gladys McWorter, Detroit, defeated Elisabeth Hoffman, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Clara Davis, Madison, Wis., defeated Rene Karr, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Katherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., defeated Eleanor Rosenbaum, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Elizabeth Kretting, St. Paul, defeated Mary Naghten, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Virginia Hess, Chicago, defeated Edith McKinstry, Savannah, Ga., 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Thelma Kenesick, Iowa City, defeated Katherine Pearson, Houston, Texas, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Jane Lane, Chicago, defeated Ruth Diamond, New York, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

German Divers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two German champions were the winners in international springboard diving competitions for men and women held at the Marshall Street Baths, here, recently. Leo Esser, male champion of Germany and 1932 Olympic Games representative, won the men's contest with 148.1 points, and C. D. Tomalin of the Highgate Diving Club was second with 143.5. P. H. Beveridge took third place with 107.3. Frau Jensch Jordan, who holds the European women's diving championship, had little difficulty in winning her event, obtaining the high total of 278.4 points. Her nearest rivals were Miss Larsen of the Finchley Swimming Club, and Miss L. Mitchell, Mermaids S. C., with 182.2 and 160.2 points, respectively.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	21	.656
Indianapolis	32	28	.533
Minneapolis	32	29	.525
St. Paul	35	30	.524
Toledo	31	33	.484
Milwaukee	28	30	.483
Louisville	29	36	.446
Kansas City	24	42	.364

Results June 20

St. Paul 13, Kansas City 12.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 4.
Louisville 4, Columbus 1.
Louisville 17, Columbus 11.

Britain in Clean Sweep

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 21 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday completed a clean sweep against Czechoslovakia in their Davis Cup series, Fred J. Perry defeating L. Hechs 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, and Henry W. (Bunny) Austin winning from Roderich Menzel 3—6, 9—7, 6—0, 6—1 in the final singles matches.

Boston Elects Horgan

John Horgan '34 of Haverhill, Mass., has been elected captain of the Boston College baseball team for next year.

Yankees Lengthen Lead by Defeating Chicago White Sox

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	22	.621
Washington	35	23	.603
Cleveland	32	28	.533
Chicago	31	28	.525
Philadelphia	28	27	.509
Detroit	29	30	.492
Boston	22	37	.373
St. Louis	21	39	.350

Results June 20

Boston 9, Cleveland 5.
New York 15, Chicago 8.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 4.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Yankees looked more like the champions they are yesterday when they defeated the Chicago White Sox, 15 to 8, in an American League baseball game. The triumph gave the champs a full game lead over the Washington Senators in the battle for first place. The Senators were idle. The White Sox twice tied the score in the early innings, but could not keep pace with New York's seven-run attack in the sixth. Johnny Allen pitched six innings and part of the seventh for the Yanks, getting credit for the victory. Babe Ruth hit his fifteenth home run of the season. Appling hit a homer and two singles for the White Sox.

After losing three straight to Detroit, the Philadelphia Athletics turned around and won yesterday, 9 to 4, behind the pitching of Tony Freitas. Jimmy Foxx and Dib Williams led the Philadelphia attack on four Detroit pitchers, the former getting four out of five and the latter a home run with two mates on base. The Tigers touched Freitas for 14 hits, but the little left-hander came through smartly in the pinches. Henry Greenberg, Tiger first baseman, had a perfect day at bat with four out of four.

The Boston Red Sox evened their four-game series with Cleveland yesterday by taking the final game, 9 to 5. Roy Johnson, Dale Alexander and Bob Kline shared honors in the triumph which put the Sox 1½ games out of the cellar. Johnson batted across three runs with a double and single and scored twice himself. Alexander was the leading hitter with a double and three singles in five trips to the plate. Henry Johnson was Boston's starting pitcher. He worked until the Indians knocked him out of the box in the sixth and Kline came in and finished. The score by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	3	7	0	0	3	—	15	15	1
Chicago	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	—	8	11	5

Batteries—Allen, Ruffing and Dickey; Wyatt, Jones, Gaston, Kimsey, Faber and Berry, Grube. Winning pitcher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 45m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—	9	11	1
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	4	14	2

Batteries—Freitas and Cochrane; Fischer, Hogsett, Bridges, Sorrell and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 2m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	—	9	14	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—	5	13	2

Batteries—Johnson, Kline and Gooch; Connally, Bean

The Home Forum

A Story-Teller of Sicily

IT IS near the harbor of Palermo that you find the *contastoria*, the public story-teller. Listening in the open air to tales of chivalry has, in Sicily as elsewhere, ceased to be an amusement of polite society; and the *contastoria's* setting lacks the luxury, even the comfort, of the humblest picture house or other modern place of entertainment. It is, in truth, an open space behind a warehouse. The story-teller has a rough platform built against a wall, a chair upon it, and two swords hung on a nail above his head. For the audience there are wooden chairs and benches, a few only, and those who cannot pay the modest charge—about two cents—or who prefer to stand or wander to and fro pay nothing. The audience is not select: a few boys, a few old men, and some cabmen, with their old-fashioned horsed cabs, halting on the outskirts. Overhead, the blue sky of a cloudless Sicilian evening; underfoot, the hard and dusty earth. Those desiring seats may pay the story-teller in advance; and late comers can slip a coin into his hand, for which he will give change without interrupting the story of the Paladins.

Strange how Sicily, whose own story has been one long series of adventures, from before the dawn of history to the invasion of Garibaldi's Thousand, almost yesterday, has taken to its heart the tale of Charlemagne's Paladins, to the exclusion of everything especially Sicilian, before or afterward. You hear of their misfortunes and great deeds from the public story-teller, you find them painted on the fishing boats of Selinunte, and every cart throughout the Island has them depicted on panels round its sides. It may seem incongruous that coal men, fishmongers, and the very scavengers, all decorate their carts, grimy though these be and vowed to sordid uses, with these painted scenes of by-gone chivalry; but so it is.

* * *

Here then is the scene: in the open, toward sunset, a circle of chairs, limitless standing room beyond, and every now and then a cabman or a carter driving up and halting to listen on the outskirts. In the midst the *contastoria*, a soldierly figure, despite his ordinary clothes, with a fine dramatic air and gift of declamation. The story does not vary. Orlando—or Roland as he is more usually called by English speaking people—is the hero; his adventures and those of his companions, and the Saracens and robbers who were his foes, are told as a serial, night by night throughout the year, and when finished commence again at the beginning. Sometimes a whisper, sometimes a roar as of a lion when Orlando rushes on his enemy, abundant gesture, the sword snatched from the wall and flashing in the evening light—then a woman's voice, or the sob of a man, gasping: "I did not know I was to face Orlando." No tragedy upon the stage could be more enthralling than this survival from the past, this one-man show, to wagoners and workmen, behind a warehouse in Palermo. Thus, indeed, must the *Arabian Nights* have been evolved, and the poems which we know collectively as Homer—Homer, indeed, gives the very picture, in his wandering bards, of the public story-teller.

* * *

The same story is performed, as a serial again, by the Sicilian Marionettes, another specialty of the Island. There have been troupes of marionettes who have toured in other countries, with a varied program of plays not always suited to their genius. But here in Sicily they stand by the old ways. It is Orlando and the Paladins, played as a serial every evening except for an occasional farce, and extending over fifteen months. The farce is given in Sicilian, which at its broadest most foreigners and many Italians cannot follow; but the regular serial is in classical Italian, enunciated beautifully by the hidden speaker. Marionettes are found in other towns, with differences in the tradition followed, the mode of working the figures, and even in the size of the puppets. At Palermo the theater is a family affair: one of the sons of the proprietor gives the dialogue, speaking and differentiating all the parts, another controls the marionettes, and the proprietor, Signor Greco himself, sits in the pay desk and supervises everything—and, if children misbehave, raps them over the head with a long stick. Not that the children are unduly disciplined. As in all popular Sicilian assemblies, the sellers of semenze (pomegranate seeds) parade the aisles, and the cracking of the seeds is unrestrained. An organ, resembling the old-fashioned hurdy-gurdy, provides incidental music, and sometimes a boy or two sprawls upon the top. A perspiring youngster turns the handle; and he may from time to time take a rest, yielding his post to an aspiring amateur.

The prices of seats are extremely popular, but even so Signor Greco is not above suspicion of granting free admission to many of his younger patrons. This is no part of the commercial theater, as he will insist, if you catch him sufficiently at liberty for conversation. He and his family are artists (and trainers of artists, for he proudly claims to have taught most of the troupes now practicing the miniature theater); and, if he neglects to charge his audience, it is his own affair.

His marionettes are about half the size of an ordinary man, but the proscenium opening is proportioned to them, so that the audience have the illusion of real actors. Their movements are a little stilted, especially in marching or in fighting; still they are so ingeniously made that Orlando can draw and sheath his sword—a pretty complicated movement—and if a lady visitor is privileged to "go behind" at rehearsal, or when the performance is not being given, he can stoop, take her hand in his, and raise it to his lips.

In Sicily, as elsewhere, the talking film is making itself felt; and the most regular patrons of the marionettes are, it must be admitted, the old and the still unsophisticated young. But while there remain those who can enjoy the grace and beauty, the knightly gallantry and splendor of diction of the story of the Paladins, one corner of the world will remain unmechanized.

A. N. C. SHELLEY.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Japanese Bridge, Kilbarchan: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. M. Watanabé

Longfellow

The New World's sweetest singer!
Time may lay
Rude touch on some, thy betters; yet for thee,
Thy seat is where the throned immortals be,
The chaste affections answering to thy sway.

As fair, as fresh as children of the May,
Thy verse springs up from wood and sun-bathed lea,
Yet oft the rhythmic cadence of the sea
Rolls 'neath thy song and speeds its shining way.

Thy borrowed robes, even, thou wear'st with grace;
Such grace our English buckram seldom yields;
Through thee the grave Italian takes his place
Among us; but across Acadian fields
Who is it moves with rapt and pensive face?
Evangeline, his heart thy love reveals!

—CRAVEN LANGSTROTH BETTS. Poems.

From an Attic Window in Normandy

The most courteous of innkeepers was bending over our carriage-door. He was desolated, but his inn was already full; it was crowded to repletion with people; surely these ladies knew it was the week of the races? Caen was as crowded as the inn; at night many made of the open street their bed; his own courtyard was as filled with men as with farm-wagons. It was altogether hopeless as a situation; as a welcome into a strange city, I have experienced none more arctic. I had, however, forgotten that I was travelling with a conqueror; that when Charm smiled she did as she pleased with the world. . . .

The one dormer window was on a level with the roof-tops. We had a whole company of "belles voisines," a trick of neighborliness in windows the quick French wit, years ago, was swift to name. These "neighbors" were of every order and pattern. All the world and his mother-in-law were gone to the races—and yet every window was playing a different scene in the comedy of this life in the sky. Who does not know—and love—a French window, the higher up in the world of air the better? There are certain to be plants, rows of them in pots, along the wide sill; one can count on a bullfinch or a parrot, as one can on the "bébés" that appear to be born on purpose to poke their fingers in the cages; there is certain also to be another cage hanging above the flowers—one filled with a fresh lettuce or a cabbage-leaf. There is usually a snowy curtain, fringed; just at the parting of the draperies an old woman is always seated, with chin and nose-tip meeting, her bent figure rounding over the square of her knitting-needles.

It was such a window as this that made us feel, before our bonnets were laid aside, that Caen was glad to see us. The window directly opposite was wide open. Instead of one there were half a dozen songsters aloft; we were so near their cages that the cat-bird whistled, to call his master and mistress to witness the intrusion of these strangers. The master brought a hot iron along—he was a tailor and was just in the act of pressing a seam. His wife was scraping carrots, and she tucked her bowl between her knees as she came to stand and gaze across. A cry rose up within the low room. Someone else wished to see the new-comers. The tailor laid aside his iron to lift proudly, far out beyond the cages, the fattest, rosiest offspring that ever was born in an attic. The babe smote its hands for pure joy. We were better than a broken doll—we were alive. The family as a family accepted us as one among them. The man smiled, and so did his wife. Presently both nodded graciously, as if, understanding the cause of our intrusion on their aerial privacy, they wished to present us with the compliment of their welcome. The manners among these garret-windows, we murmured, were really uncommonly good.

"Bonjour, mesdames!" It was the third time the woman had passed, and we were still at the window. Her husband left his seam to join her.

"Ces dames are not accustomed to such heights—à ces hauteurs—peut-être?"

The ladies in truth were not, unhappily, always so well lodged; from this height at least one could hope to see a city.

"Ah! ha! c'est gai ici, n'est-ce-pas? One has the sun all to one's self, and air! Ah! for freshness one must climb to an attic in these days, it appears."

It was impossible to be more contented on a height than was this family of tailors; for when not cooking, or washing, or tossing the "bébé" to the birds, the wife stitched and stitched all her husband cut, besides taking a turn at the family socks. Part of this contentment came, no doubt, from the variety of shows and amusements with which the family, as a family, were perpetually supplied. For workers, there were really too many social distractions abroad in the streets; it was almost impossible for the two to meet all the demands on their time. Now it was the jingle of a horse's bell-collar; the tailor, between two snips at a collar, must see who was stopping at the hotel door. Later a horn sounded; this was only the fish-vender, the wife merely bent her head over the flowers to be quite sure. Next a trumpet clear and strong, rang its notes up into the roof-eaves; this was something bébé must see and hear—all three were bending at the first throbbing touch of that music on the still air, to see whence it came. Thus you see, even in the provinces, in a French street, something is quite certain to happen; it all depends on the choice one makes in life of a window—of being rightly placed—whether or not one finds life dull or amusing. This tailor had the talent of knowing where to stand, at life's corner—for him there was a ceaseless procession of excitements. — ANNA BOWMAN DODD, in "Three Normandy Inns." (Boston: Little Brown, 1899.)

Morning Wind

Tell me, Five-o'clock Wind, tiptoeing up from the East,
Blowing the wee buds open before the red sunrise,
Ruffling the young birds' feathers, drinking dew for a feast,
Billowing window-muslin, teasing sleepy eyes,
Where were you all the still night? What caves of velvet ice
Chilled your perfumed fingers? What gardens gave you spice?
Who sent you west to my window, you who dance with the late,
Wild stars and the shivering moon in the lake?
What is it within me tries
To open wings and follow you? Wait for me, Wind! Oh, wait!

LILIAN BURLEIGH MINER.

DE FRENTE AL PORVENIR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUÉ nos traerá el porvenir? Muchos están preguntando esto hoy día. La Ciencia Cristiana dirige los hombres a la Biblia para encontrar la contestación; y aquellos que estudian la Biblia bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana están ganando una convicción profunda y satisfactoria de que para todos los que dependen de Dios en una manera inteligente, el porvenir no puede traer más que bien con creces, alegría y actividad en aumento. Esta convicción, basada en una comprensión de los hechos científicos de la existencia y fortalecida por la experiencia, no es vano optimismo; no se derrumba bajo las dificultades, sino que nos da valor para vencerlas a todas ellas.

Cuando nos encontramos afrontados por un aparente desastre financiero,—¡qué tranquilidad nos viene al aprender el hecho científico en la Ciencia Cristiana de que el hombre verdadero no depende de circunstancias materiales para su mantenimiento y su actividad, sino que depende exclusivamente de Dios! ¡Cuánto nos consuela leer en el Sermón de la Montaña la seguridad que Jesús nos dió de la solicitud de Dios por su creación y su suave amonestación: "Por tanto no os afanéis, diciendo: ¿Qué comeremos? ¿o qué beberemos? ¿o con qué nos vestiremos? . . . Mas buscad primeramente el reino de Dios, y su justicia; y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios es el infinito Principio divino, el Amor, que no envía nunca desastre o pérdida, sino que provee siempre abundantemente todo lo que haga falta a sus hijos. En la página 307 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELLANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hace esta declaración iluminadora: "Dios os da sus ideas espirituales y estas a su vez os dan lo que necesitáis diariamente. No pidáis nunca para el día de mañana: basta que el Amor divino sea una ayuda siempre presente, y si esperáis, sin jamás dudar, tendréis lo que necesitáis a cada momento." La experiencia nos demuestra que a medida que logramos ideas espirituales, nuestra mentalidad se transforma y sigue como consecuencia que somos mantenidos diariamente. Muchos problemas de mantenimiento se han resuelto a medida que el entendimiento del hecho que el hombre refleja la abundancia de Dios, ha transformado la suposición de que uno tiene que obtener algo, y sigue la comprensión gozosa de que ahora y para siempre tiene el privilegio de dar.

El miedo de la enfermedad echa una sombra obscura sobre el porvenir para mucha gente. La Ciencia Cristiana disipa esta sombra, enseñandonos los hechos científicos acerca de la salud. Descubrimos que la salud no es una condición de la materia, sino un estado armonioso de nuestra mentalidad. Mrs. Eddy dice (LA DIVINA CIENCIA RUDIMENTAL, pág. 11), "La salud es el conocimiento de la irrealidad del dolor y de la enfermedad; o más bien, el absoluto conocimiento de la armonía y de nada más." Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana es posible ahora para todo el mundo ganar esta mentalidad espiritualizada; y a medida que la ganamos, mejora nuestra salud. Nos sentimos más fuertes y menos propensos a ataques de enfermedad que antes, y estamos seguros de que si un entendimiento limitado de la Ciencia Cristiana puede mejorar de tal manera nuestro estado de salud, un entendimiento mayor debe resultar en una realización de salud firmemente establecida.

Es un hecho científico que el hombre espiritual no envejece nunca, ni pierde jamás su perfección; porque, como nos dice la Biblia, es la imagen y semejanza de Dios. No es más que la ignorancia del mundo acerca de estos hechos y la creencia general de que la descomposición y el decaimiento son inevitables, lo que impide la realización de perpetua juventud y fuerza. Pero esta creencia errónea se va desvaneciendo a medida que el mundo aprende que el hombre coexiste con Dios sempiternamente. Ya se pueden observar señales de progreso, y cada vez más personas están demostrando que en proporción a su entendimiento la vitalidad y la actividad mental y física son posibles y naturales en una edad que el mundo llama avanzada. En la página 246 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) dice Mrs. Eddy: "El hombre regido por la Mente inmortal es siempre bello y grande. Cada año que pasa desarrolla sabiduría, hermosura y santidad." Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo muchos como pueden ser regidos "por la Mente inmortal", y están experimentando el desarrollo de "sabiduría, hermosura y santidad". Esto significa el desarrollo de la identidad verdadera, que está para siempre exenta de discordia y decaimiento. Sabemos que este desarrollo debe continuar hasta que se llegue a la perfección. Así es que no hace falta desanimarse en vista de dificultades aparentes. Aunque el mundo nos diga: "El impedimento de la edad te excluye ahora de la actividad", o quizá: "Tu obra está acabada", el reconocimiento de la verdad acerca de la coexistencia del hombre con su Creador abrirá actividad adecuada para nosotros,—tal vez de una manera no prevista. Aunque el muhdo nos sugiera tal vez que el tiempo y el cambio pueden traer soledad y una merma en el circulo de amigos, lo contrario de esto puede demostrarse por medio del desarrollo espiritual. Nuestra capacidad para amar aumenta; nos volvemos cada vez más considerados y cariñosos hacia los que nos rodean, y en nuestro corazón amanece aquel concepto del amor universal que abarca al mundo entero. Con este amor espiritual en el corazón no nos podemos sentir solos y abandonados.

En la proporción que nuestra mente llega a ser más espiritualizada por el entendimiento de los hechos científicos acerca de Dios y el hombre, comprendemos que no hay razón para preocuparse respecto al porvenir; nuestra ocupación es cuidar de nuestro pensamiento. Si hoy en día abandonamos algunos temores y creencias erróneas, el mañana nos encontrará con menos de ellos; porque demostramos más del hombre inmortal, el reflejo glorioso de la Mente divina.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Week-End Guest

I can offer you a little pool
Set like a round of glass,
Mirroring cloud and leaf and sky
And weathers as they pass.

I can offer you dogwood set
Like pink mosaic against the hill,
And the whisper of a running stream—
The only sound; all else is still.

I can offer you peace that lies
In a tide of sweet serenity,
And there's a checkerboard of sun—
Won't you visit me?

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAPPEL.

Facing the Future

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT will the future bring? Many are asking this question today. Christian Science is turning men to the Bible to find the answer; and those who study the Bible in the light of Christian Science are gaining a deep and satisfying assurance that to all who understandingly rely on God the future will unfold increasing good, increasing joy and usefulness. This assurance, based on apprehension of the scientific facts of being and strengthened by experience, is no empty optimism; it does not collapse under difficulties, but gives courage that surmounts them all.

When we are faced with seeming business disaster, what assurance comes from learning the scientific fact in Christian Science that the real man is not dependent upon material circumstances for his supply and his activity, but is dependent upon God alone! How it comforts us to read, in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus' assurance of God's care for His creation and his gentle rebuke: "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"!

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite divine Principle, Love, who never sends loss or disaster, but always provides abundantly for all His children. On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this illuminating statement: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Experience shows that as we lay hold of spiritual ideas our thought is transformed, and as a consequence our daily supply follows. Many a problem of supply has been solved as understanding of the fact that man reflects God's abundance has transformed the belief that one must needs get something, into the joyous realization that it is now and always his privilege to give.

For many people a dark shadow is cast over the future by fear of sickness. Christian Science dispels this shadow by showing us the scientific facts about health. We discover that health is not a condition of matter, but a harmonious state of consciousness. Mrs. Eddy says (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 11), "Health is the consciousness of the unreality of pain and disease; or, rather, the absolute consciousness of harmony and of nothing else." Through Christian Science it is possible for everyone to gain this spiritualized consciousness. As we gain it our health improves. We find we are stronger and less liable to attacks of disease than formerly, and are assured that if a little understanding of Christian Science can so improve our sense of health, more understanding must result in firmly established realization of health.

It is a scientific fact that spiritual man never grows old and never loses his perfection; for, as the Bible tells us, he is the image and likeness of God. It is only the world's ignorance of this fact and the general belief that decay and disabilities are inevitable that seem to hinder the realization of perpetual freshness and strength. As the world learns that man forever coexists with God, this false belief proportionately fades out. Evidences of progress are apparent, and more and more people are proving, according to their understanding, that mental and physical activity and alertness are natural and possible at what the world calls an advanced age. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 246): "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness." Through Christian Science many are learning how to be "governed by immortal Mind," and are experiencing the unfolding of "wisdom, beauty, and holiness." This is the unfolding of true selfhood, which is forever exempt from discord and decay.

We know that this spiritual unfolding must go on until perfection is reached. So we need not be discouraged by seeming difficulties. Though the world may be saying to us, "The age limit shuts you out from activity now," or perhaps, "Your work is finished," the recognition of the truth of man's coexistence with his Maker will open up right activity to us—perhaps in new ways. Though the world claims that time and change may bring loneliness and a narrowing circle of companionship, through spiritual unfoldment the opposite is proved true. Our capacity to love grows larger; we grow more tender and considerate with those near to us, and there comes into the heart the sense of universal love, which flows out to all mankind. With this spiritual love in our hearts we cannot be lonely.

As we grow more spiritually-minded, through understanding the scientific facts about God and man, we find we have no need to worry about the future; our business is to watch our thinking. As today we drop false fears and beliefs, tomorrow will find us burdened with fewer of them; for we are demonstrating more of immortal man, the glorious reflection of divine Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

New England Portrait

I remember as clearly as if it were yesterday, or perhaps the day before, our first glimpse of Mrs. Haines. She looked exactly as we had imagined from her letters. She had not referred in overworked superlatives to the rugged beauty of that island place, set so firmly in its rocky prongs. She had not told of high-flung spray, like flakes of snow against the sky. Rather had she stressed apologetically the simple life on this remote fragment of land, the absence of modern things, and warned us of the plain fare we might expect. "It's awful quiet here," she had written, "but if you decide to come, we'll have lots of picnics and do our best to give you a good time." And so we had chosen her from among the waiting group even before she spoke.

She came forward without embarrassment. "I'm Mrs. Haines. I gis you're the young ladies expectin' to boa'd with me. Had a nice day to come over, didn't you? 'Tain't always such a good chance."

She was large and capable, as if born and bred to the rigors of island living. Her skin was brown like rocks that are wet in the sun, and faint lines converged at the corners of the blue eyes which surveyed us so keenly. She was hatless. The wind whipped soft brown hair about her face; her full skirts molded to her figure and rippled in the breeze.

There was no gap between introduction and acquaintance with Mrs. Haines. She was as frank and open as the island, as refreshing as the sea breezes which swept over it. She had not a thought but was uttered. She talked of her own affairs and as ingenuously inquired into the affairs of others.

Her personal likes and dislikes were as apparent as night and day. If she liked people, she found countless practical ways in which to express her feelings. If they did not please her, she was equally successful in conveying that response. It found expression in a certain rigidity of her backbone, in the pucker of her mouth into a prim little line in clipped speech, and emphatic motions. But there was no malice in her heart.

Old New England housekeeping traditions were deeply rooted in Mrs. Haines. In her flamed the spirit of those pioneers who established a home in the wilderness; and as with them, so with her, the strength to do came hand in hand with the courage to dare. Smoke from her chimney joined the rising mists of early morning. By the time the distant islands emerged clearly into view, her day's baking was done. Then came breakfast. Next the rattle of dishes in the sink, then the brisk swish-swish of the broom. There were hens to be fed, vegetables to be picked from the garden; one activity followed another in swift succession, filling the cup of each day full to the brim and spilling over into the saucer of night.

Our acquaintance with Mrs. Haines was all too brief, but we carried away in our hearts an unforgettable portrait of a real New England character, vital and vivid, a type which is fast disappearing in the mold of a modern civilization. J. R. B.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Most Stocks Are Inclined to Go Forward Again

Substantial Buying in the Oils and Commodity Issues Feature

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The wandering dollar rested on European waysides today, and domestic financial markets, uncertain, following their moderate setback of yesterday, were inclined to slow down their pace.

Share trading opened up with a half-hearted rally, but buyers began to disappear and prices eased. The tape was about two minutes behind floor transactions at one time, but it soon began to drift idly.

Leading Stocks Firm.

Most leading stocks, after moving aimlessly in the forenoon, showed some degree of firmness later.

After milling about narrowly, stocks firmed in the late trading under substantial buying in oils, sugars and various commodity stocks.

Improvement spread to other groups, although rails were rather quiet. Case and Houston Oil advanced about 4 points each. U. S. Steel and American Telephone were up around a point while advances of 2 points or so were shown by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, Atlantic Refining, Great Western Sugar, National Distillers, American Sugar Refining and du Pont.

Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

The carriers were aided by announcement of Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman at Washington that progress was being made in the railway wage negotiations. He said he felt hopeful of an early as well as satisfactory conclusion of the pay reduction controversy.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market was inclined to rest today after its rather fast upward movement in recent sessions. It lacked a definite trend and price movements were relatively narrow.

Secondary issues were denied their usual inspiration because of a hesitant stock market. Nevertheless, there was bidding here and there which resulted in new high levels for the year.

Cheerful carloading futures and another sharp rise in electric power output appeared to stimulate no great amount of buying interest in carrier issues or utilities.

In fact, some of the widest movements in both groups were on the down side, notably in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Santa Fe Railway 4s, which lost a point each. Nickel Plate 4½s were a leader among the firmer rails, gaining about 2 points.

Most of the United States Governments ranged slightly above the previous finals, and foreign issues were irregular without noteworthy feature.

Brazilian Traction Earns 74c On Common

MONTREAL, June 21—Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $5,239,469 after interest, depreciation, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to 74 cents a share on the 7,027,660 shares of no-par common stock outstanding at the end of the year, or to 76 cents a share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

For 1931 company reported net income of $9,389,103, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.39 a share on 6,754,625 common shares.

Railway Earnings

Kansas City Southern
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1933	1932
May gross	$833,938	$824,117
Net aft taxes	173,498	94,606
5 mos gross	3,702,438	4,273,662
Net aft taxes	531,401	584,054

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
April net loss	$955,589	$1,203,984
4 mos net loss	4,496,010	3,639,256

Louisville & Nashville

	1933	1932
April net loss	$702,710	$918,478
4 mos net loss	1,032,546	2,187,525

Gulf Mobile & Northern

	1933	1932
April net inc	$10,873	$6,852
4 mos net loss	97,589	183,425

Ann Arbor

	1933	1932
April net loss	$25,602	$23,958
4 mos net loss	175,745	106,660

Minneapolis & St. Louis

	1933	1932
April net loss	$285,287	$316,499
4 mos net loss	1,264,852	1,166,719

Wabash

	1933	1932
April def af chgs	$669,316	$824,938
4 mos def	3,019,815	2,844,931

Chicago Great Western

	1933	1932
April net loss*	$175,226	$17,769
4 mos net loss*	1,925,615	182,670

*After taxes and charges. †Net income.

Central of New Jersey

	1933	1932
April net loss*	$304,683	*$81,603
4 mos net loss	384,769	*70,595

*After taxes and charges.

Rock Island Lines

	1933	1932
April def af chgs	$855,829	$921,303
4 mos def	5,268,792	3,512,400

Seaboard Air Line

	1933	1932
April def af chgs	$319,041	$443,157
4 mos deficit	2,180,292	2,419,609

Dividends

Hamilton Woolen Company declared a dividend of $2 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Northern States Power Company of Delaware declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the class A common stock, payable Aug 1 to stock of record June 30.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York, declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 21.

Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Gold Dust Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

London Quotations

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Consols for money 72⅛. De Beers 5⅛, Rand Mines 5¼. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short bills, ⅛@⅜, and three-month bills, ⅛@⅜ per cent.

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 21	Last June 20
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	10600	11⅛	11	11¼	11⅛
71	3	..	Adams Exp pf	50	71	70	71	68
20⅞	8	..	Adams Millis	500	18¼	17½	17⅞	18½
12½	3½	..	Addressograph	4200	12½	11½	11⅞	11⅝
9½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1400	8¼	7½	8	7½
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	9⅝	9	9½	9½
87½	80	3	Air Reduction	2500	87½	84	86½	83¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	2100	3½	3	3	3⅛
24⅞	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12300	20⅝	19½	20	20
5	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6188	4⅜	4	4	4¼
11¾	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9
10½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	9¼	8¼	9⅛	9
122⅜	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3500	117	115	116	115¼
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	119¼	119	119	119
21½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	7400	20¾	19½	20⅜	19¾
23	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1600	22	20	20	20¼
8⅝	⅜	..	Amal Leather	700	7	7	7	7
40½	18¼	2	Amerada	1300	40½	37½	39¾	38
20⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	19½	19	19⅜	19
25⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22¾
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
42¾	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	15000	37⅞	35	37⅞	35
32¾	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	31⅝	31	31½	31½
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	20700	94	92¼	92⅝	92⅞
25¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	24⅞	23½	24	23⅝
42⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	40	39	40	40¼
48½	34	3¶	Am Chicle	200	46½	45¾	46½	46
16⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
35¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	6000	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝
2⅞	2	..	Am Com Alcoh rts	7000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	18000	17⅛	16	16⅝	16¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	36¾	35¼	35¼	37⅛
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	22	21¾	21⅜	22⅛
12⅛	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1800	13½	13	13¼	13½
44	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	46	45	46	45¼
13¼	3¼	..	Am Ice	1500	11	10¼	10½	10⅜
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	7500	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	12
1⅜	1⅛	..	Am La France	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1¼
8½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	8¾	7¼	7¼	6½
25	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	2000	27	25¾	26¼	25½
53	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	800	51½	50	50	52
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
22	3½	..	Am Metal	3000	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	18⅛
30	17	1½	Am News	20	26	26	26	26
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	12000	14¼	13½	12¾	13⅜
40¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
34⅝	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	700	31½	30½	31	31
16¼	12½	..	Am Radiator	35000	16	15½	15⅞	15¾
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4500	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18¾
34½	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼
5½	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	5	4¼	4¼	3½
4½	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	18000	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	33	30	30	30½
37½	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	34⅝	34	34½	33½
21¼	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	4000	19⅞	19	19	19¾
47½	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	46½	46½	46½	46¾
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4500	67	64	66¾	65½
106⅛	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	108	108	108	107
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20000	128¾	127	127¾	127⅝
31	7	..	Am Type F pf	100	30	30	30	31
41	29¾	4	Am W W & E	7000	39	39⅝	39½	37½
35⅝	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	4000	34¼	32⅞	33½	33
13⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	4500	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅝
52⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3000	51⅞	50	51⅞	50⅝
37⅞	3	..	Am Writ Paper ct	2400	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3½
10	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	10¼	10	10	10
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	8½	8	8⅛	8
52½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	25000	16⅞	16⅜	16	16⅜
24¾	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cop	700	21¾	20	20	20⅛
27¾	8¾	..	Archer-Daniels	600	28	28	28	28
82	78	7	Armour Del pf	500	80	79½	79½	79½
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	8000	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	7000	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
68⅛	42	..	Armour Ill pf	4000	60	59	59¾	59½
5⅜	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	6000	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
5⅝	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	4	4	4	4
14½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	5000	15½	14	14⅞	13⅝
71¼	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	5000	66½	65¼	65⅜	65
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	100	66	66	66	66¾
48½	16	..	Atl Coast Line	1000	46	43½	45½	44½
28⅜	12¾	1	Atl Refining	9000	29¾	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝
32⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	700	27½	27½	27½	31
77	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	78½	77	77	..
8⅛	1½	..	Atlas Tack	200	6⅜	6½	6½	6¾
73¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	8800	65¾	63¾	64	64
4	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2500	3½	3	3	3⅛
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9000	12½	12	12¼	12⅛

—B—

23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18000	23⅛	22½	22¾	22¼
12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	10000	11	10½	10½	10¾
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	28¼	27¼	28	27
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	32¾	32½	32½	..
96	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	95	95	95	..
6¾	⅜	..	Barker Bros	3000	6⅝	5½	6	5⅛
21½	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
9¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	7000	9	8⅝	9⅜	9
22⅞	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	23⅜	22¾	23	23½
65½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	700	68	66¼	68	65⅞
8½	3½	..	Belding Hem	7000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
18½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	11000	18⅞	17¾	18⅜	17⅝
9	9	..	Best & Co	4000	25	24	24	24½
35½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	26000	36	34⅞	36	34¾
72	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	500	70	70	70	70
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	6000	16	15½	15¾	15⅞
37½	24	..	Blumenthal pf	10	38	38	37½	36¾
49¼	14	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4000	49	46½	48¼	47¾
36⅞	18	1.60¶	Borden	6000	35⅜	34	34½	34⅝
20	5½	..	Borg Warner	3000	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18¼
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	7000	12	11½	12	11½
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4000	39¼	38½	39⅛	37⅞
63½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	82	82	82	82½
9⅜	3½	6	Brooklyn Queens	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
59	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	83	83	83	83
3	1	..	Brunn Terminal	500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2000	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
18¾	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	3000	18¼	17	17¼	18⅛
5¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	8000	5½	5⅛	5¼	5¼
29¾	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	27	26	26	27
8¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1800	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
10⅝	2½	..	Bullard	600	9½	9½	9½	9¾
19½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	90	18	17⅜	17¾	18
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	6
3¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅜
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	3000	26⅜	25⅜	26	25⅞

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	600	23½	22½	23½	23
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	3100	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	20	19	19¼	19⅛
17⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	24000	16¾	16½	16⅜	16⅝
11	4½	..	Capital Admin	600	10	10	10	10
90¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	1800	88	81¾	85½	82⅝
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	75½	75½	75½	76
24	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6400	23½	22⅝	23	..
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	1300	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
38¼	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	41000	39⅜	35	37⅞	36
1⅞	½	..	Celotex Corp	1200	1¾	⅝	1¾	1⅝
10½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	170	9½	8½	8½	10
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2500	30¾	29	30	29
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8200	25⅞	24	24¼	25½
6½	1	..	Certain-Teed	900	6¼	6	6¼	6
25	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
40⅞	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	40	39½	39¾	39¼
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	15500	41¼	40⅛	41	40¼
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	11¾	11	11¼	10⅝
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	6200	6½	5⅞	6	5¾
11¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	17500	11½	10⅛	10½	10
10⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅜
16¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	14	13½	14	13½
10⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	4200	10⅛	9⅜	9½	9⅛
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	23	22	22	23
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	6⅝
11¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
22⅝	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	90	16	15¼	15¼	16½
24⅜	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	24½	23½	24	23⅜
33⅝	7¾	..	Chrysler	72500	32⅛	31⅜	32	31¾
22⅞	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20	20	20	20½
69	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	68	67½	68	68
2½	¼	..	City Stores	2200	2½	1⅞	1¾	2
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	40	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
1¾	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
11⅞	5	..	Clark Equipment	370	11	11	11	..
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm P	200	19	19	19	19
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1800	13	12½	12⅞	12⅝
11	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	9½	9½	9½	..
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1900	14¾	13	14	13⅞
50	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	42	42	42	43
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	60	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	25	25	25	27½
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	29000	26	24½	24⅞	25
20⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1600	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	82
63¼	23½	2	Columbian Carb	2100	59½	58	59½	59½
15⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	4300	14⅝	13⅝	14	14⅛
31⅜	16	..	Comm Cred A	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
39⅝	18	2	Comm Solvents	5300	47½	36½	37½	36⅞
23½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	72500	23¾	22	23	21¾
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	43000	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	53½	53¼	53¼	53½
18¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4300	17⅜	16¾	17	17⅜
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	12800	60	58⅛	58½	59½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	400	94½	94	94	94½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	500	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
14¾	5	..	Consol Oil	39800	15	13⅞	14⅞	14
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	8½	7½	8½	8½
2⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	17200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
10	1⅛	..	Container A	300	8½	8¼	8½	7⅝
4½	¼	..	Container B	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	14½	13⅞	14¼	14¼
2½	½	..	Cont Baking B	2300	2½	2	2	2
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60½	59¾	60½	60¼
64½	35¼	2	Cont Can	5200	63	60½	61½	60¼
10⅝	2½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	10⅜	9¾	10¼	9⅞
29½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	29	28	28¾	28
15⅜	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	38500	15¾	14	15½	14¼
78⅜	45⅝	3	Corn Products	2100	75¾	73⅞	75½	74⅞
145⅝	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	190	133½	133	133	133½
7½	2⅝	..	Cot	1500	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
37⅝	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1800	37	35⅞	35⅞	36⅜
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	12½	12	12¼	12
55⅜	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3200	53	50½	50½	49½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36
6	..	..	Crown Zellerback	2500	5¼	5	5¼	5
26½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	24	24	24	24
4⅞	½	..	Cuba Co	4100	3¼	3	3½	3
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5400	10	8½	9⅞	8⅝
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	57⅞	57	57	56
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1700	51	50	50¼	50⅞
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1000	27	27	27	26½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	61	60¾	61	61
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	18200	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Right A	1500	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞
18	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	700	18	17½	17½	18⅝

—D—

8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
16⅛	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	800	18	15⅝	16	16
80⅝	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	4400	78⅜	76	76	76½
37¼	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5200	35⅜	33¼	34	33⅝
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	600	89	86	89	88
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	23½	23¼	23½	22½
28⅜	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28¾	28¼	28¾	28
34⅜	13	1¶	Dome Mines	10900	31	30	30½	30
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	18½	18⅛	18½	19½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	5400	16⅝	16	16½	16
10⅝	2½	..	Dresser B	500	10¼	10	10	10½
1⅜	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	36000	78¼	75⅝	76½	76½
20	9½	1	Dupian Silk	400	21	19½	21	..
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	100	99½	100	..
16	9½	..	Durham Hos pf	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..

—E—

7⅞	1⅜	..	Eastern Rail Moll N	500	6½	6	6	6⅜
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	81¼	80½	81	81
15	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3600	13½	13½	13½	13½
4¼	⅞	..	Ettingon Schild	700	2⅞	2½	2⅞	3⅜
26⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	10900	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¼
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-Lit pf	10	87	87	87	88
6¾	1	..	Elec Boat	6700	5⅞	5	5	5⅛
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	11800	13½	12⅝	13	12⅝
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26½
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2300	48	47	48	46¾
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	3500	2½	2	2⅜	2⅜
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1500	4½	3½	3½	4
61	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	58¾	58¾	59¼	60
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	46	46	46	46
12¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	700	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜
13	3¾	..	Erie RR	2500	14¾	13½	13⅞	13½
18⅝	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1300	17¾	16⅝	17⅝	17¾
14	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	12¾	12¾	13¾	..
13¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	4900	13	11⅞	11⅞	12¾

—F—

7¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¾
6⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	40	5	5	5	5
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
3	⅝	..	Fashion Park	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
9⅞	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	800	8¾	8	8	8¼
6¾	1⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	1100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
25	7½	.60	*Fed'd Dept Sto	300	24	23¾

Financial: News and Comment

Wheat Growers Asked to Lower Acreage 20 P. C.

Reduction to Cover Period of Two Years—Tax to Pay Cash Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—Wheat growers are asked to reduce acreage 20 per cent for two years in the formal proclamation of the wheat processing tax issued here by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Following promulgation of the executive order, Mr. Wallace left for a trip through the western and northern wheat belts to explain the Government's plan to groups of producers and processors.

The benefits of the processing tax will go to pay cash benefits to farmers who agree to cut their acreage in 1934 and 1935. The tax will go into effect at the start of the marketing year, next month. The rate will be the maximum permitted under the Emergency Farm Relief Act which, now, for the first time, takes effect. It is anticipated the action on wheat will raise the price of a one-pound loaf of bread to the city buyer from ½ to 1 cent.

The Department of Agriculture has tentatively estimated that the tax to processors will be around 30 cents a bushel.

Growers are being asked to sign agreements that they will reduce their normal crops by 20 per cent through the next two seasons, in return for which the Government will pay them the approximate difference between current prices and the five-year-average pre-war price. This pre-war price at the farm was about 88 cents. The current "at the farm" price of wheat is about 58 cents.

Farmers will be compensated only on that portion of his crop consumed domestically, which the Department of Agriculture figures as five-eighths of the total production. First payments will be made in September and are expected to amount to $150,000,000.

The bulk of the compensation—about 32 per cent—will go to Kansas and North Dakota, which lead all wheat-producing states in the country. Kansas grows about 169,000,000 bushels a year and North Dakota about 102,000,000 bushels. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Montana and Washington are the next largest producing states, their annual yields ranging from 42,000,000 to 56,000,000 bushels.

Plate Glass Output For May Very Good

PITTSBURGH, June 21 — Although production of polished plate glass for May was 7,922,434 square feet, the largest since May, 1931, at 8,451,230, June will show further substantial increase.

Demand is mostly from automobile manufacturers, who are using more safety or laminated glass. The two companies dominating this field are Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., with its "duplate," and Libby Owens Ford Co., with its "safety glass."

The Pittsburgh company is preparing to blow in additional furnaces and increase its output, and Libby has announced an addition to its plant.

Some trade authorities look for an output in June of about 10,000,000 square feet, the highest in several years.

No Summer Let-Up In Steel Business

PITTSBURGH, June 21—E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Company, stated that "the way it looks now there will be very little if any of the usual summer decrease in steel business. The outlook is decidedly bright and we are going right ahead."

He stated that work of drafting the steel industry's new code is rapidly progressing and, while he would not divulge details of its main provisions, he said it would be submitted to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in the near future.

"We have definitely turned the corner," he stated, "and we are on the upgrade and through with the worst of our troubles. There can be no question about that."

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Freight Loadings To Reach New High

LOADINGS of revenue freight for the week ended June 17, to be published Saturday, are estimated to show the largest percentage of the 15-year average since April, 1932.

Based on traffic figures for the first few roads reporting, loadings for the week ended June 17 were around 64 per cent of the average for the 15 past years.

This will be the fifth consecutive week that the Dow-Jones loadings index has improved.

The first 10 major carriers to report for the seven days ended June 17 loaded 115,960 revenue freight cars, compared with 112,857 in the preceding week and 103,918 in the like week of last year.

Electric Power Output Continues To Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Electric power output continued its sharp gain last week, rising well above the production of the previous week and 9.5 per cent above the like period of 1932.

The improvement over last year was the largest of seven consecutive weekly increases. In the previous week output ran 7.4 per cent ahead of last year.

The outturn for the week, according to the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,578,101,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,541,713,000 in the week of June 10 and 1,441,532,000 in the corresponding week last year. Distribution was the largest for any week since the period ended Feb. 13, 1932, which was near the peak for that year.

The biggest gains in the major geographical regions were in New England with an increase over last year of 18.2 per cent, compared with a lift of 14.5 per cent in the previous week; central industrial district, which was up 11.9 per cent, compared with 10 per cent the week before, and southern states with a gain of 13.6 per cent compared with 10.9 per cent.

In the middle Atlantic region there was a slight recession, the increase of 7 per cent comparing with a rise of 7.2 per cent in the previous week. The Pacific coast lost 1.4 per cent compared with a decline of 5.3 per cent in the preceding week.

National Thrift To Make Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 21—Substantial salvage may be possible for secured investors in three trusts created by the National Thrift Corporation, according to a recent report of Mr. Frank C. Mortimer, receiver, which has been filed in the United States District Court here.

The corporation has been in the process of liquidation for many months, but properties are being disposed of gradually as conditions in the realty market permit in order to conserve the assets, Mr. Mortimer said. When the corporation closed its doors, it is reported to have had 15,000 investors.

Canadian International Paper Co. Annual Report

MONTREAL, June 21—Canadian International Paper Company and subsidiary companies report that consolidated net earnings, before interest and reserves, for 1932 was $3,649,798, which was slightly less than interest requirements on the first mortgage bonds of the company and prior liens, including obligations of subsidiaries. After all charges the company in 1932 had a consolidated net loss of $4,694,522.

During the year funded debt was reduced by $3,486,098, bank debt by $1,616,625, and other current liabilities by $678,915, a total of $5,781,638. Against this there was an increase of $2,646,437 in indebtedness to affiliated companies, and a reduction of $6,965,632 in current assets. At December 31, 1932, current assets totaled $22,001,320, compared to $5,422,620 of current liabilities, a ratio of more than four to one.

Contracts for Rail And Track Materials

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Award of several contracts for rail and track materials was announced today.

The Seaboard Air Line has placed an order for 8170 tons of rails and 480,000 tie plates with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, and is also buying 3300 tons of rails and 120,000 plates from Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Norfolk & Wesern Railway has distribtued orders for 10,000 tons of rails—7500 tons to Carnegie Steel Company, another U. S. Steel unit, and the remainder to Bethlehem.

Southern Railway is buying 1200 tons of rails from the Tennessee Company.

Australia's Wheat Acreage

MELBOURNE, June 21—Australian wheat growers are sharply divided on the issue of a restriction of acreage. Proposal for a reduction was defeated in a March conference. Prime Minister Lyons declares there is no possibility of Australia's decision against restriction being reversed without consent of the industry.

British Revenues

LONDON, June 21 — British Exchequer receipts during the week ended June 17 amounted to £9,599,000, and expenditures £14,611,049 Floating debt on June 17 amounted to £1,020,400,000, compared with £1,015,320,000 on June 10 and £624,430,000 on June 18, 1932.

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Wool Price Trend Definitely Upward Throughout World

Drop in Production Major Reason for Good Outlook—Keen Buying

Everywhere, throughout the world, wool prices are showing a rising tendency, although at this particular moment, prices in Boston have not been marked up for the week. The price trend, however, is unmistakably upward. There is good reason, moreover, for this upward trend in wool values.

Since 1931, which witnessed the peak of wool production in this country, there has been a tendency toward lessened production of wool which was inevitable in consequence of the lessening prices for the staple, over a period of five years or more, to the point where wool was costing more to produce than it would bring in spite of government aid on a most lavish scale.

In like manner, wool production has been cut down abroad. Advices from Australia indicate a lessened production this year, and prospects of an even smaller clip for next year. The estimate for the 1933-34 Australian clip is 882,000,000 pounds compared with 984,000,000 pounds in 1932-33. With wool for many months so low at Buenos Aires that an unusual quantity was held up-country because it wasn't profitable to ship to the big Central Market, one need not be told that the clip of the Argentine has been reduced.

Wool Position Strong

With all this reduction in the world's wool clips, it is clear at once that from a statistical point of view wool is in a very strong position. Especially does this become the more clear in the light of the underconsumption of wool clothing, which has been so manifest during the last two or three years, in consequence of which demand must of necessity increase for the finished fabric and wool clothing.

There has been a very heavy buying movement in wool clothing and wool fabrics in the last few weeks, as soon as it became apparent that prices were likely to advance rather sharply.

This buying has been especially pronounced in men's wear lines, and many of the mills have orders sufficient to carry them through the summer at or near capacity operations. A better interest in women's wear lines has been in evidence, and this has been seen both in worsted and woolen lines. Nor is the demand satisfied as yet, apparently.

At the sales in Brisbane, Aust., this week, there was keen buying from nearly all quarters, and prices were distinctly stronger than a week ago, to the extent of par to 5 per cent, and an excellent clearance is reported, although the selection left much to be desired, as usual, in the final sale of the season. In the other primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere there is very little wool left and what there is is held at very high prices, relatively.

East India Sales

The advance since April in the lower quality wools is epitomized in the report from the East India sales the past week. The sales opened at 20 to 25 per cent rise over the preceding (April) series in Liverpool and the sales closed even higher

In the local market, there has been a continued demand for original fine and half-blood territory clips, the best of which have been commanding 68 to 70 cents, clean basis; that is, prices on a parity with the levels of the preceding week.

French combing wools of the good to better type are bringing from 65 to 68 cents, according to the wool, with the short ordinary wools commanding 64 to 65 cents.

Three-eighths combing territory wools have been in moderate demand. The woolen mills have taken a fair quantity of wool the past week. All wool by-products are dearer.

Carpet wools are higher again. Clean landed costs for the best descriptions are now around 20 cents, compared with about 11 to 12 cents a few short weeks ago.

Mohair is in moderate demand, with stocks extremely limited. Business has been done in original bag adult hair at all the way from 20 to 25 cents and around 40 cents for original kid hair. Some holders want 28 to 30 cents for original Texas hair.

Abolition of Farm News Service Brings Protests

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 21 (AP)—Farmers and representatives of agricultural organizations protested today the Government economy order to abolish the Federal Department of Agriculture's Market News Service, effective June 30.

"I tall it false economy," Glenn B. Miller, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, said. "Economies could be effected but I believe we are justified in refusing to sanction going back 25 years to the dark days when farmers were uninformed and at the mercy of unscrupulous buyers. The farmer stands to be the loser in thi kind of a deal because he cannot depend on prejudiced agencies to furnish fair and unbiased reports such as we have had."

Arundel Corp. Income

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21—Arundel Corporation (sand, gravel and contracting) reports for the five months ended May 30 net of $174,437 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., or 35 cents a share on 492,556 no-par shares, compared with $600,593, or $1.22 a share, in the five months of 1932. May net was $81,443 after charges, compared with $107,310 in May, 1932.

Interest on Deposits Ceases.

Boston banks are notifying depositors that in compliance with the new banking law, signed June 16, they are discontinuing interest on demand deposits, effective as of June 16.

Rubber Interests to Meet

AMSTERDAM, June 21—The second informal international rubber restriction meeting will be held in Amsterdam today.

Germany Asked to Reconsider Intention to Default Interest

Banking Group Warns Reich Nonpayment on Bonded Debt May Mean Loss of Credit Standing—Says Drastic Action Not Warranted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—The Government of Herr Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor, has before it today a strongly worded note from what is probably the most powerful banking group in the world that if it persists in its declared intention of defaulting on the interest payment on the German bonded debt due on July 1, Germany's credit, public and private, "will suffer lasting injury."

The note, which was dispatched to the Reichsbank and signed by Mr. John Foster Dulles of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, on behalf of the American bankers who have marketed about $1,000,000,000 of German bonds in this country, delares that Germany's position and prospects with regard to foreign exchange "are not such as to warrant the precipitate, drastic and arbitrary action embodied in the moratorium decree of June 8" and that the bankers, who base this opinion upon data submitted by the Reichsbank itself, "deplore both the manner of the action taken and its scope, which threatens to impose on creditors, without their consent, sacrifice far beyond what the facts would justify."

Mr. Dulles returned to the United States last week from debt discussions in Berlin called by the Reichsbank. The telegram dispatched to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, represents the opinion of the bankers here following his report.

Following is the text of his message:

"Following a meeting of the issuing houses at whose invitation I attended the recent debt discussions at Berlin, I was requested to advise you as follows:

"It is their judgment, on the basis of the data submitted by the Reichsbank itself, that the position and prospects of Germany as regards foreign exchange are not such as to warrant the precipitate, drastic and arbitrary action embodied in the moratorium decree of June 8. They deplore both the manner of the action taken and its scope, which threatens to impose on creditors, without their consent, sacrifices far beyond what the facts would justify and whereby even the terms of their bonds are sought to be changed so that payment in marks to the Reichsbank will discharge a contract to pay dollars to the bondholders. Such a policy, if persisted in, cannot but do lasting injury to the public and private credit of Germany.

"Germany, even in periods of great adversity, has zealously guarded her commercial credit. When, only recently, she contended that the imposed charge of reparation must be abolished in order to permit her to pay her freely contracted private debts, the world generally accepted that argument as sincere.

"Germany now risks the loss of her credit standing with lasting consequences, as well as immediate repercussions which cannot but disappoint the expectation of the Reichsbank that its action will lead to a rapid replenishment of its gold reserves.

"The issuing houses trust that these and possibly other considerations will result in modifying the application of the law of June 8, the terms of which contemplate that its rigor may be relaxed by executive action. It appears impossible to justify a cessation of interest payments on German bonds as a whole in the face of repayment of the entire principal amount of the Golddiskontbank credit due July 1, maintenance of interest payments on noncommercial short-term debt and large-scale repurchases of German bonds in the market for German account."

The note is strongly reminiscent of the protests filed by the British and French Governments against the debt defaults by the Mexican Government of Benito Juarez in 1861.

No member of the banking group could be found today who would discuss probable action in the event of actual German default.

A Window in Wall Street

What Comes First

THE Street is frankly bewildered by the chameleon-like changes of front in Washington vis-à-vis the London conference. From the outset President Roosevelt's program has been vague. This column has tried to follow the order of importance attached to the topics under discussion. Under the Hoover Administration there was to be no mention of armaments. Likewise tariffs and war debts. President Roosevelt reinstated armaments; in fact, in the early days of his Administration, he gave it first place. Then, after a while, armaments as a topic was lost sight of, and there appeared in the dispatches from Washington the news that currency stabilization and universal price reflation had assumed the primacy. It was not stated exactly what form stabilization would take. Like many other words, it may mean anything or nothing nowadays; it used to mean the linking of currency to gold. Now it means neither going back to gold nor pegging at some fixed ratio with other currencies. According to one market letter, it is "a bifaluting word for steadying the exchanges." Quite rightly such a word, to judge from some of the dispatches from London, has been expunged from the vocabulary of the London conferees. Control is the word now used to express the Roosevelt policy. How and when are questions that baffle all Wall Streeters who had thought they were currency experts. To add to the confusion, they are now told that currency stabilization is merely one item in the mélange of items all of which must be considered together. The financial district outside the broker element are unanimously back of French logic—that currency stabilization must be first if anything is to come out of the London conference save formulas. If not first, well, let us say, in deference to the diplomatic proprieties, first among equals. How can one expect France to scale down tariffs, for instance, when any cheapening of money could undo any tariff readjustments overnight. In the light of all these changes, one may hazard another guess at the Roosevelt program at the London Conference:

1. Do something for silver.
2. Dispose of American surplus wheat and cotton.
3. Negotiate bilateral tariff agreements.
4. Institute exchange control of currencies outside the gold standard, allowing them to fluctuate within a specified range.
5. Curtailment of production of world staples.
6. Abolition of quotas, unilateral exchange controls, licenses, etc.
7. Universal price reflation on the Roosevelt model.

The postscript should be added that from now on President Roosevelt either in himself or through Mr. Raymond Moley will be the most powerful delegate at the London conference. He has got all the cards up his sleeve, and the American delegates in London do not apparently know what they are. Perhaps the President himself does not know. For the jest is frequently made that he plays by ear. Though the strains have come as music indeed to the ears of the American people, to the so-called gold bloc outside American borders they sound "jangled and out of tune."

* * *

Things Heard

Have you seen the new Roosevelt half-dollar?

No.

I've got one. Here it is (showing a quarter).

* * *

The Morgan Aftermath

John W. Davis's reappearance in Wall Street after his legalistic battle in behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co. has brought him many congratulations. "No. 23" is particularly pleased. It is said that all the 20-odd partners have signed a letter of thanks to him for his services. "That's worth half a million to any lawyer without any fee," commented one banker, in telling the story. Another bit of gossip has it that the initial statement handed in by Mr. Morgan outlining the code of the private banker was Mr. Morgan's own handiwork. General opinion had credited it either to Mr. Davis or to one of Mr. Morgan's brilliant partners. Mr. Morgan, who has hitherto been as reticent as his father was aggressive, has seen his prestige rise considerably in the financial district as the result of his appearance in Washington.

* * *

'Inflation' in Japan:

Japan is generally regarded as the one country that has gone in for, instead of talked of going in for, inflation. An article in the British Economic Journal, however, disposes of this misconception. According to the figures quoted in this article, the supply of money, divided between note circulation and bank deposits, has hardly gone up at all since Japan left the gold standard on Dec. 13, 1931:

Note Circulation	
(In billions of yen)	
December 31, 1931	1.31
April 14, 1933	1.03
Bank Deposits	
December, 1931	13.6
February, 1933	13.9

At the same time retail prices have risen about 12 per cent in the period December, 1931-February, 1933. What has apparently happened in the monetary field is that the government has increased the public debt 50 per cent. This has stimulated employment and relieved agriculture, thereby arresting the deflation which started in 1929. Then, of course, the departure from the gold standard, which has halved the old exchange value of the yen, provided a psychological fillip. Japan's experience, in other words, is à l'Americain.

* * *

What a Boon

Silver purchases under the Pittman plan would add $2,400,000,000 of the white metal to central bank reserves. At present prices this would be equal to 7,000,000,000 ounces. Total mined output last year was 160,000,000 ounces. Thus Senator Pittman would equip the central banks with a 45-year output! What a boon to silver if the governments agre to buy it! The snag is that such purchases are optional even if they subscribe to the Pittman scheme.

H. B. E.

Stabilization Of Currency Not Yet Regarded as Near

Washington, Not London, Will Make Decision, Says Broker

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21—Brokerage opinion is almost wholly concerned nowadays with the effects of the London conference upon domestic commodities and securities markets. A typical comment appears in the current bulletin, issued by Frazier Jelke & Co. It says:

"Developments of the past week have made it evident that the date and rate of currency stabilization will be determined at Washington and not at London. This means that the World Economic Conference can have no more than a small collateral part in influencing the domestic price level.

"Washington's rejection of world currency stabilization is emphasized by the prompt return from London of Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and O. M. W. Sprague, the Treasury's foreign exchange adviser.

Depreciation of Dollar

"Quotations for the dollar in foreign exchange markets thus far have provided a sort of measure of domestic price changes, and the Administration apparently sees no reason to make domestic price levels dependent on international problems.

"American taxpayers must meet the debt service on government bonds issued to raise funds loaned to Europe during the war; and the domestic price level must not be too low to make such interest charges burdensome or gradual debt retirement impossible. As one competent commentator puts it:

"'Depreciation of the dollar is the American answer to the war debt repudiation. The debtors may pay something as a token of good faith in a lump sum. If these were fairly substantial, stabilization of the dollar at around 70c might be feasible. There is a very real likelihood, however, that the dollar may finally be stabilized at as low a figure as 50c.'

Economic Conference

"As we see it, stabilization is not near, and a further rise in the domestic price level is a definite aim of the Administration's program. Probably the dollar eventually will have an opportunity to find its natural level in the open market, but many believe this would mean eventual establishment of a free market for gold bullion in New York. Apparently the President is not yet ready to decide this question.

"The work of the World Economic Conference, it should be recognized, is primarily exploratory, not legislative. Representatives of 66 nations are assembled for the purpose of exchanging ideas.

"The extent to which they can commit their governments to any economic policy is limited.

Security Listings Show Good Increase

New York, June 21

NEW securities listed on the stock exchange in May, seven in number, amounting to $19,840,450, compare with three in April, totaling $3,519,630, and two in May, 1932, of $815,800, the smallest on record.

May listings were entirely stock, as were April and May, 1932, listings.

The largest item was $5,570,675 $25 par common of Owens-Illinois Glass, in exchange for smaller glass or allied companies.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber listed $7,196,290 common and preferred in exchange for outstanding preferred of Goodyear Tire & Rubber of California.

Bureau Letter To Hoarders of Gold Recounts Penalty

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21 — Gold hoarders are receiving letters from the Department of Justice requesting them to turn in their metal. The following is a sample of the request:

"Information has been furnished to the United States Bureau of Investigation that you have made a withdrawal of gold or gold certificates. Under the Executive Order issued by the President on April 5, 1933, all persons were required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank branch or agency or any member bank of the Federal Reserve System. Section 9 of this Executive Order provides as follows:

"'Whoever willfully violates any provision of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.'

"This Bureau is charged with ascertaining the disposition of gold which has been withdrawn and it is requested that you furnish the following information and return this letter to me by return mail in the enclosed self-addressed envelope, which requires no postage:

Amount of Gold ( )—Gold Certificates ( ) that was in your possession:
Name and address of bank from which obtained:
Date obtained:
Name and address of bank returned to:
Amount returned:
Date returned:
Was same deposited or exchanged for currency:
Name under which deposited:
Do you now have any gold or gold certificates or gold bullion in your possession in excess of $100?
Are you willing to return the gold, gold certificates or bullion?
When will you return same and to what bank?
Any remarks you care to make:

New Tax Causes Further Cut In Gasoline Stock

Drop of 1,068,000 Barrels in a Week—Crude Output Lowest Since April

NEW YORK, June 21—A further reduction of 1,068,000 barrels was recorded the week ended June 17 in storage of motor fuel reported to American Petroleum Institute to 53,579,000 barrels. This follows a reduction of 1,500,000 the week preceding and 680,000 the week ended June 3. The withdrawal is attributed to anticipation of the ½-cent additional federal tax effective midnight June 16.

Major portion of the decline was at refineries, where stocks of motor fuel totaling 30,300,000 barrels were off 776,000 during the week. Remainder of the reduction occurred at bulk terminals, in transit, pipe lines and elsewhere.

Plants reporting, representing 91.6 per cent of refining capacity, operated at 66.4 per cent of capacity, running to still 2,344,000 barrels of crude daily. In the preceding week operations were at 63.8 per cent and runs to stills 2,253,000 daily, while in the corresponding week last year the operating rate was 65.7 per cent. Cracked gasoline production averaged 476,000 barrels daily, compared with 473,000 the preceding week.

Oklahoma and East Texas accounted for the reduction of 97,500 barrels in daily average domestic output last week, to 2,611,850 barrels, the lowest since the week ended April 29. Oklahoma produced at rate of 406,850 barrels daily, off 48,100, with Oklahoma City field showing a reduction comparable with the increase the week preceding.

Recorded output for East Texas was 789,750 barrels daily, off 47,000, occasioned by the lower allowable for the field. California output is estimated at 479,500 barrels daily, up 4200.

CLEVELAND, June 21—Standard Oil Company of Ohio advanced all grades of gasoline one cent, effective June 21. The new price range is 22½, 20, and 18¼ cents for the three grades, including ¼ cents state tax and 1½ cents federal tax, subject to 2 cents discount on cash sales.

Bulolo Gold Dredging Has a Good May Output

MONTREAL, June 21 — International Mining Corporation reports that Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., during May dredged 490,500 cubic yards, which yielded 167,117 gold dollars, equivalent to approximately $215,000 United States currency or approximately $240,000 Canadian currency at present exchange.

The Bulolo company sells its gold in London and therefore benefits by the gold premium.

"I filled three JOBS by TELEPHONE yesterday"

THAT'S what an employment manager said to us. We had wanted to get the straight of it. We believed that anyone looking for work stood a better chance of getting a job if he had a telephone. But we wanted to be sure. So we visited a lot of employment agencies.

One said: "If two men have equal qualifications for a job, but only one has a telephone, he's the first one we try to get."

A second said: "We rely on the telephone almost entirely to place applicants. People with jobs to fill wait until the last minute to call us. Then it's usually a case of the first one there getting the job. So we telephone to reach applicants quickly."

Another said: "Yesterday we placed a clerk, a short order cook and a salesman by telephone. The first two reported direct to the job and were working an hour after the calls came in."

It was the same story everywhere. Practically every employment agency uses the telephone as the quickest, surest way of getting a person to a new job.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

The Family Vacation at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT FIRST it seemed impossible for the family to take any vacation. But on a day in June the inspiration was born. A neighbor had offered us the cherries on her tree for the picking, and as we felt our ladder sway in the wind and heard the cherries thud into the pail, as the garden sweetness was wafted warmly upward, we were reminded suddenly of a country garden where happy summers had passed and of blackberry and blueberry bushes that had lured us over the hills.

We thought, wistfully, "So far as the flowers go, and the warm sweet air and the trees and the fruit—we might be there. If only the mountains were near too, and the woods for picnics and a lake for swimming!"

Then we remembered that all these attributes of a vacation if not immediately at hand could be found at no great distance from our suburban city—and quick as that, the idea came.

The plan, when broached to the family, met with instant enthusiasm. "Pretending" we were away for the summer appealed at once to imaginations always active, and we were all eager to begin our "vacation" at the earliest moment.

Ready for the Start

Three days were spent in preparation, during which business and personal affairs were put in shape to be deserted for two weeks. The house was given somewhat more than the regular weekly cleaning, and a large washing and ironing was got out of the way. As many staple groceries and picnic foods were stored as seemed practical, in order to simplify marketing during the holiday.

The night before we were to start, we visited the public library and came home with two great armfuls of books. Here was a very different selection from the somewhat serious reading which several of us are required to do through the winter There were mystery and detective tales, an amusing autobiography, a glamorous travel sketch and some novels of the lighter variety.

There was no packing, no closing the house or notifying the post office, no stopping the milk, no hot last-minute dash of shopping. None of the hundred troublesome details connected with going away. All we did was shift bedrooms—for we wanted to awake in the morning to a strange pattern of light falling through the windows, to walls of unfamiliar color, and a new direction to the morning sounds.

For the first time we discovered that although the screened front porch gave directly on two streets, the bushes in front had grown so high that they almost entirely shielded it from view. Two of us adopted the porch as sleeping quarters, one taking the swing, the other a couch which was moved down from the attic. We found a blanket comfortable, even when the upstairs rooms were hot. And waking in the morning we could look up into the golden, glorious restlessness of leaves.

Under the Trees

Every morning we ate our breakfast on the porch, cool under the great maple trees that line the street. It was just as easy to set up a card table and carry the food out there as to eat in the dining room, and there was an electric connection for the toaster. The novelty gave a fillip to indifferent summer appetites and offered an incentive for rising at a moderately early hour.

The housework, after our thorough cleaning, amounted to almost nothing. So most of the morning was free. We read our paper leisurely over a lengthened out breakfast. We cultivated our garden and groomed our lawn. The more energetic members of the family took advantage of the city tennis courts and went on long rambles through a park and along a river which they never had explored on foot.

Trips and Swims

Afternoons, on the days we stayed at home, were long and lazy, reading and napping in the porch swing or a deck chair. One afternoon we visited a county bathing beach where a nominal fee is charged. We discovered shortly, however, that several friends had entree to a private lake and were glad to have us accompany them as guests. This cost very little and could be indulged in occasionally. There were also bargain plunge days at the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

One day a thirty-mile motor trip was made to the lake cottage of some friends, and an afternoon passed in swimming and sailing. Again we drove to the shore for a day in the sand and surf.

One other trip, of 200 miles, was undertaken, to a part of the State which we never had visited. In one day we had mountains—long, lovely vistas of them—deep woods, rich farming land, sleepy villages with their 200-year-old houses, marvelous estates, lakes, a broad river and countryside profuse in flowers and verdure. Riches to keep for months—all within a day's ride!

On home days we almost unvariably had picnic suppers—by the side of a placid reservoir, on a hill above a city, in the woods—all within 10 miles of home. Afterward there strolls through the still woods or along some neglected road. An evening breeze or the sweet, damp air that rises over open fields quieted and refreshed us after the day's heat, and often there was a glorious sunset on our homeward drive. One member of the family carried with her a book on identifying trees and flowers—a knowledge that later proved useful.

Not much farther away we found a lovely wooded reservation, and here several times we cooked our supper in an outdoor fireplace, over wood from a generous free pile. One day we came for breakfast. Some of us wandered miles along a woodland brook afterward, while the others, comfortably ensconced in pillows and deck chairs, read the morning papers. We drove home in the late afternoon, and having no swimming place on that particular day, took cool tubs before an early dinner.

Of course all this motoring to and from picnic places, with the three longer trips, entalled some expense. We figured, however, that the cost of gas and oil was offset somewhat by the saving in gas for cooking and by the low cost of our very informal meals. The expense was incredibly small, considering the return we had in comfort, refreshment and renewed outlook.

Variety in Food

Our food was by no means limited to the orthodox picnic variety. Chopped meat, seasoned and made into patties, fried and eaten in large flat rolls with a generous layer of raw onion and a dotting of mustard, is grand! The patties we prepared at home, piling them on squares of waxed paper.

Pork chops, fried just before leaving home and eaten with creamed potatoes—it doesn't matter if they are cool—or potato salad, are delicious out of doors. So are fresh salads, macaroni and cheese or cold baked beans. Always we had cucumbers or tomatoes, eaten out of hand with salt. Crackers and cheese, cookies and fruit were our desert. And a hot beverage in the thermos. Now and then a berry pie, warm in its tin, accompanied us. Once we feasted on cold fried chicken—having put a few generous pieces in the refrigerator for a second meal.

Evenings? Well, we visited friends who live a town or so away and are seldom seen during the busy winter months. Others we asked in for an evening of games on the porch, carefully avoiding bridge, which most of us play a good deal during the winter.

We had all those enticing books to read. We brought out our checker board, and one member of the family borrowed a set of chess men and taught the others to play.

United in Understanding

It was all simple—so simple that we might have seemed pathetic to others, had we chosen to reveal our imaginative playtime. But our fancy, meeting the challenge of our need, had carried us far from the minutiæ of every day into a true vacation land, and supplied an abundance of novelty, fun and refreshment. At the same time, we were drawn closer together in a union of understanding and secret humor at our whimsical game.

So quickly, so happily, our vacation days passed, that we might easily have kept up the holiday all summer. But we had allotted two weeks to the experiment, and when that time was out we went back to our own beds, our dining room and our daily work. Reluctantly, yes, but with renewed vision and before we had tired of it. We had decided to keep our vacation at home separate and apart from the rest of the year—something to look back on as a novel and refreshing treat, and something to approach next summer, if necessary, as an eagerly anticipated outing.

CATHERINE WOOLLEY.

By Eugene Priduss—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COTTON SPORTS DRESS

In Multicolored Stripes

The stripes are so designed that they run diagonally downward over the hips to minimize the breadth, and diagonally upward across the shoulders to add width there. The frock is trimmed only with a leather belt, which may fasten either at the side or back. Thongs of the material hold the belt at the front, forming an integral part of the trimming. Various color schemes in the stripes are made to ensemble with either gray, black or tan accessories.

Trends in Embroidering

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN OUTSTANDING achievement in modern embroidery design, seen at the recent exhibition of the Embroiders' Guild, held in Walker's Galleries, London, was a fourfold screen by Miss Elsie Eraut. It was neutral in tone, done in smoke gray wools on Irish crash to carry out Miss Eraut's theory that a screen should "stay behind." It was designed to convey the idea that one was looking out over the roofs of London through windows simulated by the wide gray stained wooden framework of the screen. Segments of circles in green stitchery here and there represented trees, and various well known architectural landmarks rose above them.

On one panel the "Tower of Big Ben" was contrasted with the modern St. James' Park Underground Station. In another the tower of the Imperial Institute overshadowed the dome of the Albert Hall. Admirable restraint was shown in leaving the whole of the lower part of the screen, up to the silhouette of the house roofs, perfectly plain. But in the sky spaces above the buildings the familiar seagulls and pigeons winged their way. The stitches were of the simplest, but there was great variety in the tints of grey, some cold, others with a maximum of pink in them.

For a Music Festival

Another of the larger pieces of embroidery formed a contrast to this, in that it was completely covered with stitchery. It was a banner designed by Miss Joan Drew for a music festival and worked entirely in laid oriental stitch. It showed the shepherds listening to the heavenly host on the first Christmas eve, but the scene was laid in the Surrey Hills. On one side of the group were the pine woods of the district, and the whole picture was enclosed in a charming border of pine cones with blue tits among them. Even the tassels at the edge of the banner were made to represent fir cones.

Quite near this splendid piece of work, which took three years to complete, was seen a little silk bag of exquisitely fine Montenegrin cross stitch. It was in three shades of green with a black band and was decorated with motifs in rococo and bullion stitches and edged with bebilla. It was purchased by Queen Mary.

The pictorial possibilities of filling stitches were exemplified in a delightful original panel of a Swiss mountain scene, by Miss A. I. Champ. Filling stitches were used for the larger surfaces such as mountains and fields and were helpful in conveying an idea of perspective, while two fir trees with their branches, worked in open Cretan stitch, stood out clearly as they do in the Swiss atmosphere.

Felt Appliqué

There was a considerable amount of felt appliqué which, if it affords no scope in the variety of stitches, is a fine medium from the decorative viewpoint. One of the best examples was a framed panel "The Fair," by Miss G. L. Davis. This attractive composition included the figures of several girls with minute patterns and trimmings on their dresses applied with great skill.

A modernized version of quilting design was seen in a cushion "The Scarecrow," by Miss Elizabeth Forbes, in which the fields were represented by undulations and serrated lines of quilting. On one side was the scarecrow and at the base an oval panel with a hare in it. The fabric, a gold silk, gave a hint of the glow of cornfields and the outline stitchery was done mainly in blue and green with a couple of birds in full flight in red.

One of the best bits of cross stitch was on a small stool and gave a charming glimpse of an aquarium with a trio of little fish among seaweed and bubbles.

L. J.

Fresh Vegetable Salad (Spanish) In Gelatin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To
1 package of lemon gelatin add
1 cup of boiling water. Dissolve gelatin thoroughly and add
1 cup cold water, into this mix
1 can (8 oz.) tomato sauce (Spanish style)
½ teaspoon onion salt,
⅛ teaspoon garlic salt,
½ teaspoon celery salt,
½ teaspoon table salt,
4 dashes Tabasco,
1 teaspoon beefsteak sauce
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce,
¼ teaspoon paprika,
½ teaspoon chili powder, be sure that chili is well powered so that it will not lump.

Now prepare fresh raw vegetables, cut them up but not too fine:
2 carrots, medium size,
2 turnips,
4 radishes, sliced, leave skin on,
2 tablespoons green peas,
1 piece of cauliflower about the size of ½ cup,
5 stalks of watercress, leaves only.

Mix vegetables and place them in 8 glass cups that hold ½ cup of liquid. Now fill cups with the gelatin and place in ice box to cool.

This salad may be put in single mold in place of the individual molds. However, the individual molds are the easiest to serve.

Serve on crisp lettuce, garnish with strips of green and red pimiento and stuffed green olives.

Serves eight.

* * *

For a delightful late evening or after theater supper serve with the above the following hot sandwich.

On
½ toasted bun, buttered, place
1 slice of nippy American cheese. Place this in the oven to melt, cook
2 slices of bacon nice and brown. Place on top of cheese and on this place
1 slice tomato, about ¼-inch thick. Replace in oven a moment and serve.

You will find that your guests usually will like two of these.

Train your hair in ways of beauty

Use Sta-Rite Wave Set for training your hair in lovely waves. Leaves it soft and natural without flakes. Sold at leading stores for 15, 25 and 50c or sent by mail. *Afterwards*, use Sta-Rite Hair Pins to hold your hair securely in place.

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Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. *Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted. Grey or White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00*

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ReeVersed Fashioning produces a rich velvety fabric unusually sheer and clear, yet more durable. Welt and extended welt knit right side out, boot and foot ReeVersed Fashioned or inside out. Patent applied for

4811 — 48 gauge chiffon — retail $1.00
5511 — 45 gauge chiffon — retail $1.00
5522 — 45 gauge chiffon — retail 75

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STRUTWEAR KNITTING COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

College and Club

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE eighth annual Institute of Euthenics will be held at Vassar College from June 28 to Aug. 9. This Institute will offer courses in household technology, food preparation, interior decoration, problems of the modern family, parent education and other subjects.

A nursery school for children from two to five years of age will be conducted in connection with the Institute, thus making it possible for mothers to attend with the comfortable knowledge that their children are receiving adequate supervision as well as instruction.

A brief glance at some of the subjects that have been considered at this Institute will show us why some women's clubs have sent delegate students to attend the sessions, and to bring to their home club reports, furnish programs, and organize classes for discussion.

* * *

It is in the field of economics and political science that these women have brought back information most helpful to their home groups. Notes on such subjects as "Program of Social Reorganization," "Labor Problems," "Public Finance," "The Family," "Government of Cities," and "Problems of Citizenship," have, in some cases developed into programs for an entire year of club study.

In 1910 Ellen Richards gave a definition of euthenics as "The betterment of living conditions, through conscious endeavor, for the purpose of securing efficient human beings," and continued by explaining that it "seeks to emphasize the immediate duty of man to better his conditions by availing himself of knowledge already at hand. As far as in him lies he must make application of this knowledge to secure his greater efficiency under conditions which he can create or under such existing conditions as he may not be able to control, but such as he may modify."

* * *

Dr. Ray Lyman once said, "The world's progress is indicated by the gradual expanding status of women . . . Our forward advance in the future in the moral and in the political fields inevitably depends upon this growing power of women." And Miss Annie Louise Macleod, head of the Institute, said, "It is the aim of Vassar's division of euthenics to produce women who will be better citizens, better wives, and better mothers, from a better knowledge of their own lives, the environment in which they are placed, and the possibility of improving the environment for the benefit of the individual."

This aim coincides exactly with the aim of women's clubs. It would seem that the two organizations might find mutual benefit by a close coöperation.

* * *

"Attractive articles and garments from father's old clothes," was a sign above a booth at the tri-county fair of Orange, Madison, and Green Counties in Virginia last fall. Almost everything to be found in the wardrobe of an average family was displayed in this booth and all were made from men's cast-off clothing.

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES

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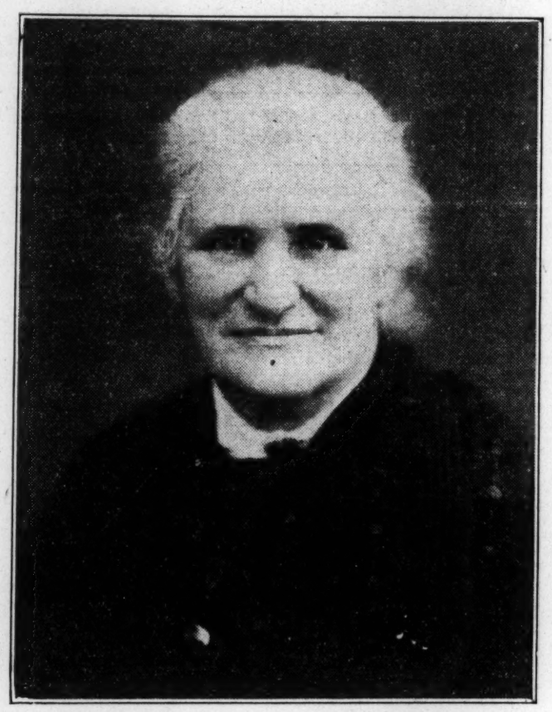

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MOTHER MARY OF THE TRAMPS"

Mrs. Mary Higgs of London, Whose Chosen Work Is Shepherding Vagrant Boys and Men, Helping Them to Find a Place in Society as Self-Supporting Individuals

'Mother Mary of the Tramps'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

STANDING back from the Southend Road, surrounded by 15½ acres of land, partly farm, partly garden and orchard, is a farmhouse, originally Elizabethan, with quaintly twisted chimneys. This farm once belonged to an old Quaker who built three little rooms for wayfarers, of whom many passed that way.

And because tramps and vagrants still use the Southend Road the Wayfarers' Benevolent Association put the old building into repair, enlarging it to accommodate 15 boys besides the staff, installing heat and electric light, and fitting up barns and outbuildings as stables for a pony and goats. A laundry occupies one large barn, which also gives a night's shelter to passing wayfarers who are seeking early work on river or farm, and who have been unable to use a casual ward.

This friendly house of the friendless is Moore Place Hostel, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex (one of 14 similar homes or hostels) and is under the special care of "Mother Mary."

It was my privilege to lunch with Mother Mary (who is now in her eightieth year) the other day, and hear from her own lips something of her life story, and of how she came to give her heart to "tramps."

An Experimenter

Mrs. Mary Higgs is an experimenter. "Experiments attract me," she said, "I have all my life been experimenting." Winning a scholarship into the newly formed College for Women then at Hitchin, and two years later at Girton, Cambridge, she became one of the "Girton pioneers," taking her part in the long struggle for women's education. At the age of 25 she married a parson, the Rev. T. K. Higgs, and for 20 years taught the young men's adult class in connection with his church in Oldham, Lancashire, being thus brought into close touch with homes and home problems, which opened her eyes to many social questions, and resulted in a life given up to public work.

It was while helping those who came to her little Rescue Home that Mrs. Higgs decided to try one of her numerous, and altogether successful experiments, that of "going on tramp" herself. It was difficult to get her husband's consent to this new venture, but once tried out it led to a remarkable expansion of activities. Mrs. Higgs became widely known, and found herself called upon to undertake national work. She was a witness before the Committee of Inquiry into Vagrancy, and wrote a book, "Glimpses Into the Abyss," as well as several pamphlets her investigations leading to the forming of the National Association for Women's Lodging Houses, of which she was the Northern Secretary.

Heart With the Men of the Roads

Just before 1914 she published another book, "My Brother the Tramp," and during the war opened a workroom for women, which led to correspondence with one of the Queen's Ladies-in-Waiting and became the parent of Queen Mary's Workrooms for Women. But her heart was still with the men of the roads, and in 1918 she rewrote "My Brother the Tramp" under the name "Down and Out." It was about this time that she was given the title of "Mother Mary," and became, as she says, "a mother to countless sons and daughters who multiply as the stars of the sky!"

And now came her great work for the tramps. Her book "Down and Out" put her in touch with the founder of the Wayfarers' Benevolent Association. She was herself, previously, the founder of the Friends' Vagrancy Committee, which activities she was able to link with the Home of St. Francis, Dorset, as the Vagrancy Reform Society, which obtained from the Government the Committee of Inquiry into Casual Ward Reform, the results of which are still going forward.

Mrs. Higgs is now dealing with what she terms "the iniquity of condemning boys, and young men under 25, to the vagrant life," and that is where Moore Place comes in. Here homeless lads find lodgment until they can be provided with some means of livelihood. They are taught housework, gardening and poultry keeping. A farm account is kept and shows increasing profit, and the stock has recently been augmented by the addition of 200 day-old chicks. Many of the lads who have been placed as houseboys or cooks in boys' hostels or schools, or been given jobs as bricklayers, or drafted into forestry, farm, or other occupations, have turned out well, great care being taken to place each boy in surroundings which will be congenial to his temperament and capacity, this, as Mrs. Higgs pointed out, being the secret of success.

In addition to the boys a small colony of older men has been formed who occupy the large barn on the ground. These men, all well educated, had come to the depths of poverty before they found their way to Moore place. They are now endeavoring, by the help of the Friends' Allotment Association, to make themselves self-supporting. They are also proving of much assistance in their relationship with the boys, one of whom they have taught to read.

"It is stability that the boys need," Mrs. Higgs explained, "and that is what we try to give them."

Her deep understanding of the wanderers, coupled with a practical sympathy, is what has made Mrs. Higgs the "Mother Mary of the Tramps."

DOROTHY A. LOVELL.

Belts Must Be Interesting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

NOW that waists are with us again, belts are rushing into favor. Anything from a twist of colored string to a cowboy effect in solid leather five inches wide is fashionable. Nothing in the least bit ordinary will do.

Cream serge costumes afford good backgrounds for showing off belt novelties. A scarlet leather, the back of which is slashed into three strips and slotted through chains of metal rings, looks particularly smart. Another wide leather belt, with four rows of heavy chromium lozenges on either side of the buckle, has the appearance of a huge dog collar. Lengthened dog and cat collars are actually being used for belts, and round dog leashes secured with a neat patent metal fastener are in favor for sports wear.

Other sports belts are made of wide strips of variegated colored canvas, that look as if portions of the deck chair had been used for the purpose, and fine plaited straws finished with white leather straps. Linen belts with prystal buckles are charming. Prystal is an improvement on crystal, producing the same effect but being unbreakable.

String is strongly in evidence. Some belts are in colored, fancy weaves, but straight-from-the-string-bag is even more fashionable when twisted into narrow bands, slotted through "life-belts," or caught in front with an anchor buckle. Anchors, by the way, are cropping up everywhere, belts, necklaces, scarves, and pochettes all featuring them in some form or other. Plaited glycerine or lacquered string, stiffened to the texture of gut, and fastened with a chromium or wooden buckle, is another fancy, as many as 40 strands being used for one belt alone. "Gut" with chromium is also much in evidence for neck wear.

The vogue for tartan plaids has produced neat belts of black suède foundation along which run two tiny strips of tartan leather. Wide belts in silk plaid are also in evidence.

Fancy belts are now being made of a new material called "Celtagal," a twisted artificial silk which is also being used for caps, collars, and glove cuffs.

Oriental embroidered sash bands with deep tassel fringes are effective on a plain light frock, a bunch of the fringe caught with a metal brooch, forming a novel ornament for the shoulder.

An extremely severe belt, the design of which is taken from a nurse's uniform, is in the form of a deep, solid band of chromium, fastened with metal studs. It is not easy to wear, but possesses the all-important charm of novelty.

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EGYPTIAN FACE BONICEA not only cleanses and promotes a soft, youthful skin texture, but it is ideal as a powder base. Its rare Egyptian oils are delightfully refreshing. "No creams necessary." Large bottle $1.00 postpaid. Free with each order a generous sample of our face powder.

Laura Jane Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.
(Maker of Manacea)

12 WOMEN LEADERS *of the Past 100 Years*

Brief biographies and portraits reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of women leaders chosen by American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Includes biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott. Also prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" from April Ladies' Home Journal. 56 pages. 35 cents. 3 for $1. Outside U. S. A. 20% extra. At bookdealers or send direct to

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An ideal starting cereal for infants. Made of finely ground whole wheat and hulled oats—with added wheat germ. Long-cooking in whole, fresh milk increases food value and adds a more appetizing flavor. Straining assures uniform smoothness, and removes coarse bran particles. No seasoning is added.

Use as it is or add salt or sugar. Warm to feeding temperature and serve.

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Strained Cereal
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Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

British Liberals Forecast Return Of Party to Power

Samuel Holds Nation Ready to Defeat MacDonald on Next Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, is making preparations on the supposition that an early appeal to the electorate is a contingency not outside the present political picture.

He bases his view partly upon differences that have arisen among Mr. MacDonald's followers, where such controversial questions as those of tariffs, the taxation of cooperative societies, and the future of India come in, and partly upon the consideration that it may be good tactics for the Government to seek a new mandate from the electorate before its present one expires in 1936.

Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation, at Scarborough, May 18, Sir Herbert Samuel said: "A general election in the autumn or winter of this year is by no means impossible." Sir Herbert added that whenever the next election came not less than 400 Liberal candidates and probably many more would be nominated so that the country might definitely have the chance of turning to this party for its next government.

The Liberals number at present 72 in the House of Commons. Thirty-five of them support the Government unconditionally. Five are in opposition. The remainder adopt an independent position. But their strength in the constituencies is far larger than these figures might suggest. At the last elections, with only 160 candidates in the field, they polled 2,320,310 votes out of a total of 21,657,306 cast for the 615 seats that had to be filled. From 1900 to 1918 Liberal Governments were in power.

British Camps Shift To Meet Demands For Seasonal Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A scheme by which camps of jobless are moved about Great Britain in response to seasonal demands from farmers for extra workers is being effectively operated. Organization is in the hands of the Agricultural Camps' Committee. "Teams" consist of 12, 20 or 40 men, who live in camps under the control of camp commanders and are well fed, paid, and looked after.

A team was recently sent to Sompting in Sussex to assist a firm of chrysanthemum growers.

Other camps are being arranged in fruit, flower and vegetable-growing districts, which include the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Worcestershire, Devonshire, Somerset, Hereford and Shropshire.

The work of the committee is a private venture. Gifts have been received from many sources, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture having sent £500. Sir Percy Alden, educationalist and social worker, has given a room in Gordon Square, London, for the office work of the committee, and cutlery, as well as necessary tools, have been received from the Cutlers Guild of Sheffield.

Anti-War Council Formed in Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A number of citizens have formed an organization called the State Anti-War Council, the object of which will be to cultivate a peace sentiment in the community.

The Anglican Church, League of Nations Union, and sections of the industrial movement already are represented on this council, and women's associations, Council of Churches, and the Returned Soldiers' League are expected to join. The president, Mr. Frank Goring, says the council will issue literature showing the tragic economic and ethical effects of war upon peoples of the world. Auxiliary committees will be formed in country districts and open-air meetings at factory gates and street corners as well as larger public demonstrations will be organized. The executive is making a special appeal to all citizens who are opposed to war to give their moral and financial support.

"A younger generation is growing up," Mr. Goring says, "that does not remember the last war. Many of them know only that they are out of work, and cannot get a job. Military training is good for our young men physically, but if its object is military service it is bad. A national system of physical training for our manhood could be substituted."

British Rubber Stocks Gain

LONDON, June 21—Stocks of rubber on hand here on June 17 totaled 43,361 tons, an increase of 638 over the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool totaled 59,326 tons, an increase of 766 a week ago.

British Interests Undismayed Over Japan's Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Foreign interests, particularly British, have a large interest in the formation of a "buffer zone" between the Great Wall and the Lwan River in North China, which Japanese military apparently have now decided to control and administer semipermanently in association with the Government of Manchoukuo.

British loans of approximately £1,000,000 are outstanding from the Peiping-Mukden Railway which runs through this district, and whose earnings have been sharply reduced through formation of the zone. British investors own the major part of the large coal mines in the Lwan district which are administered by the Kailan mining administration, and whose annual output is about 5,000,000 tons per year. It is understood, however, that the Japanese have informally guaranteed railway loans and have assured the mining administration that it will be permitted to operate as before.

Forced Default

British investors would be more concerned if the previous Chinese Administration had been more careful in its obligations. But political action had compelled the railway to default on a large part of its British loans, although it was making a profit sufficient to meet them, and Chinese officials had often in the past imposed levies upon the mining administration which were regarded as little short of confiscatory. Under these circumstances, British investors may anticipate treatment from the new Administration at least as good as under the Chinese régime.

The Kailan mines are the chief competitor in the Chinese market with the Fushun coal mines owned and operated by the Japanese South Manchuria Railway. Some natural doubt therefore has arisen whether the Kailan company might receive fair treatment under a Japanese administration of the Lwan district. It would not be difficult for hostile officials to prevent the movement of coal from the mines through Chinwangtao, where the company owns and operates its own wharves and steamers. But for some time, at least, the Japanese are expected to leave the British company unhampered. In any case, the difficulty would not be much greater than it was under Chinese administration.

Summer Homes at Peitaho

Foreign residents in all parts of China, including many Americans, own summer homes at Peitaho, which has become an important summer resort in recent years. While conditions at Peitaho were disturbed during the process of forming the buffer zone, property was not damaged, and the resort probably will be encouraged to develop under the new régime. American mission property is considerable throughout the Lwan district, but the Japanese never have interfered with mission work in any district they have administered.

The American Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, stationed at Tientsin since the Boxer protocol was signed, maintains a summer camp at Shanhaikwan. The American Marine guard at Peiping has a summer camp at Peitaho. It is unlikely that these camps can be used this year, but the Japanese have indicated that they welcome such camps in the buffer zone, and Americans may still use these camps if they wish.

Military movements in the Lwan district have been more disturbing to Chinese residents than any change of administration is likely to be. The Chinese probably would prefer permanent control even under the Japanese to the constant shifts of recent months which have cost them dearly.

Short Supplies Result From One-Crop Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"The cultivation of a great staple like cotton starves everything else. If grain and hay are bought, horses, mules and cattle suffer from short supplies. Under this system the country that might be the most abundant in the world is the least plentiful."

This was written in 1862 by a far-seeing and able South Carolinian, William J. Grayson, collector of customs at the port of Charleston, Tariffs have been of great assistance to the industry, also the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard. Foreign clocks cost nearly one-third less in the British market than they did five years ago.

A great measure of the success achieved is ascribed to the electric synchronous clock. As the electrical "grid" system spreads in Great Britain, providing alternating current, these clocks become popular as they require no attention and keep accurate time. The sale of these for 1933 is estimated at 500,000. "Plug in to Greenwich time" is becoming a slogan with householders who want to be "on the tick."

New Guinea Gets First System Of Self-Government

Provides for Legislative and Executive Council With Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — On the anniversary of the inauguration of the Federal Parliament of Australia, the minister in charge of territories inaugurated in the mandated territory of New Guinea the first self-government ever granted there.

The new system provides for the government of the territory by a legislative council and an executive council headed by an administrator. This system has been in operation in the neighboring territory of Papua and has proved completely successful.

The executive council will consist of nine members appointed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth. The legislative council will consist of the administrator, eight official and seven nonofficial members of the executive council.

New Guinea has made great progress under Commonwealth administration, the white population having increased 133 per cent to 2900 since civil administration began in 1921. Exports have increased from £500,000 in 1921-22 to £1,108,000 in 1931-32. Up to June 30, 1932, 511,882 ounces of gold had been exported from New Guinea.

The mandated Territory of New Guinea comprises that portion of the German protectorate of New Guinea lying south of the equator and covers an area of 91,000 square miles. On Sept. 17, 1914, the acting Governor of German New Guinea signed terms of capitulation with the officer commanding a naval and military expedition sent from Australia. Thereafter the territory was under military control until the establishment of civil government in May, 1921.

In December, 1921, a mandate for the government of New Guinea was issued to Australia by the League of Nations. The New Guinea Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the same time authorized the Governor-General of the Commonwealth to accept the mandate. The act provided for the appointment of a resident administrator, while power to legislate by ordinance for the territory was vested in the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The next step in New Guinea's history as a territory of the Commonwealth is the establishment of self-government approved by the Australian Parliament in 1932. The mandated territory contains a native population estimated at 500,000. Its increasing gold production makes it an extremely valuable asset to Australia.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

We may see one of the best exhibitions it has offered this season at the Fine Arts Theater. The Russian artist, Mr. Albert Abramovitz, is showing his woodcuts.

Mr. Abramovitz has taken every advantage of the atmospheric possibilities of the woodcut. He projects upon the print a vivid imagination tinged with bitterness, irony, satire. The strands of white line threading the surface with droll and stirring design are very graphic. Mingled are poetry and drawing, one enhancing the other. All the subjects have a social bearing; they are not dispassionate, for the artist portrays them with unmistakable sympathy. He evokes the dramatic characteristics without exaggeration. We see a student, toilers, village Jews, ritualistic performances.

Mr. Abramovitz may illustrate episodes he has witnessed, and by which he has been moved, but he does do more, for he makes pictures which are expressive for their manner of presentation as they are for their literary story. A school of modern woodcut has developed in Berlin in the last score of years. Whether changes in art direction will dispose of this modernism and send it elsewhere to take root is a question. It cannot disappear, for it has too much strength to be demolished. D. A.

Remington Rand Loss

Remington Rand, Inc., reports net loss of $2,581,030 for the fiscal year ended March 31 before special charges aggregating $1,023,136. In the preceding year the net loss was $3,035,733.

British Make 300,000,000,000,000 Ticks In 1932 to 'Plug In on Greenwich Time'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nearly 300,000,000,000,000 potential ticks were manufactured in Britain in 1932.

At least that is how some mathematical enthusiasts might look at the latest sales figures published here by the British clock industry.

The home clock trade has experienced a marked revival. The number of lever clocks manufactured in 1932 was 30 times greater than in 1930, and the number of electric clocks, 38 times greater than two years previously.

The present demand for clocks in the British Isles is 4,500,000 a year. Some 16,000 persons are engaged in the industry, of which 3600 make actual clock movements.

Waldorf

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Sirloin minute steak, fresh mushroom sauce, new asparagus, potatoes, rolls and butter.

35c

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Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
6:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "The Parody Man."
7:30 Orin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, "String symphony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Mandoleers; string ensemble.
9:15 NBC, "Rocking Chair Memories."
9:30 Convention program, "Salute to Young Judea"; speaker; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "The Monkey's Paw," drama.
10:30 "Hum and Strum," songs.
10:45 News; reports; sports review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
6:15 NBC, "European Aspects of the Carnegie International," talk.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Dandies of Yesterday."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Countess Albani; Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, World Economic Conference report, by William Hard, from London.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, Mischa Levitski, pianist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Fred Berren's Orchestra.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detective Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report, Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Isvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer programs.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Litle Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio ;orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Boston School Committee talk.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings, "Music of Rudolph Friml."
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

6:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Graniteers Glee Club.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio an mdusical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago Cubs game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Brazil to Release Funds Of American Companies

Agreement between the Brazilian Government and certain American companies having large sums tied up in Brazil has been reached, it was announced today by Mr. H. A. Burch, assistant district manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Frozen funds of $50,000 or less are to be paid in full within 90 days, the aggregate of such payments to be not more than $1,000,000, he said. Companies having frozen funds in excess of $50,000 are to be offered 72 notes, one note maturing monthly, so that all frozen funds will be liquidated in six years. All American individuals and companies are invited to subscribe to the agreement before June 30 by addressing the chairman of the Council of Inter-American Nations, Hanover Square, New York.

Textile Industry Survey Authorized by Foundation

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Textile Foundation announced yesterday it had authorized a survey into the personnel and educational facilites for the textile industry. A committee consisting of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, E. C. Crooks, president of North Carolina State College, and R. E. Doherty, dean of the school of engineering, Yale University, was appointed to inquire into the possibility of such a survey and upon its recommendation the work will begin immediately.

The study was launched at the request of textile school executives and is aimed to bring textile education closer to the changing scene of the industry.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools

FUR STORAGE
Eldredge Express & Storage Warehouse Co.
3526 Atlantic Avenue
DIAL 4-1107

BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE
Ice Cream and Fine Candies
Families, Parties, Churches, etc., Supplied
All Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
69 Washington St. Tel. Bloomfield 2-0626

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
FURRIER
Cold Storage
Tailoring Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 HADDON AVE.

EAST ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

NEWS:—
This New GE All-Electric Auto Receiver complete installed to aerial, for only $34.95. Hear it and judge for yourself that this is the best quality for the least money, in auto radio. Sets installed and serviced by:
GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
22 Washington Place, E. ORANGE, N. J.
Amplifier and Public Address Systems

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION, Inc.
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE Or. 3-9510
SERVICE IS OUR POLICY
Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes. Also a full line of Accessories.
GIVE US A TRIAL

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM
Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c. Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-8:30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

ANNUITIES LIFE INSURANCE
HOWARD UNDERHILL
Equitable Agent
OR 5-8642 27 BERWYN STREET

The "GOLDEN RULE"
Dry Cleaners
Prompt and Efficient Service
440 MAIN STREET

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
15-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

European Railroads Cut Rates on Parties To Summer Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Cheap railroad rates to summer resorts in a number of central European countries are attracting large numbers of tourists.

In Czechoslovakia, members of touring clubs traveling in groups of six or more receive a reduction of 33 per cent on short trips. In Hungary the railroads under certain conditions issue "tickets for two" which sell for the price of one.

In Bulgaria reductions are given not only to groups, but during the summer season all tickets sold to summer resorts are 20 per cent cheaper than during the rest of the year. Roumania gives as high as 50 per cent reductions to persons going to summer resorts.

The big annual European fairs are catered for with substantial reductions. Persons visiting them in Paris, Vienna, Leipzig, Zagreb, Milan or Budapest can travel from 25 per cent to 50 per cent cheaper than normally and get special rates for theater tickets, museum entrance fees and the like.

Chamber Port Committee Makes Inspection Tour

Possible need of another modern pier for the Port of Boston hinging on the continuance of the increase in water-borne commerce at the rate recorded during the past decade was considered today by 15 members of the committe on port facilities of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a tour of inspection of Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base, South Boston.

The number of steamers at the Army Base in May was the greatest in the history of this terminal, the committee was told.

The group, accompanied by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the association, discussed with Commissioner Frank E. Lyman and Mr. Clement A. Norton, superintendent of the pier, the changes to be made after the Motor Vehicles Registry is removed to new building of the State Department of Public Works.

Stocks of Refined Lead

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Stocks of refined lead in the United States on May 31 totaled 197,109 short tons, as compared with 198,827 on April 30 and 174,482 at the end of May, 1932, reports the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. May production was 28,488 tons, against 27,950 in the previous month and 29,679 a year ago.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1432

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED CLOTHING
300 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
64 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Buy Here With Confidence
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
DE SOTO • FRANKLIN • PLYMOUTH
Good Used Cars
High-Class Service Station
HOONAN MOTORS Inc.
667 MONTGOMERY STREET

METROPOLITAN HARDWARE CO.
Westinghouse Electrical Appliances
Reliable Hardware and Houseware
722 BERGEN AVENUE

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
430 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
GLASSES FITTED
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Jessie T. Mitchell
DRESS SHOP, 700 Bergen Ave.
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
Silk Sport Suits
Summer Chiffons
French Batistes

Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Phone Journal Sq. 2-0640
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert Operators
269 CENTRAL AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey. Fresh Dressed Poultry. Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season)
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0587 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
BEECH-NUT CREAM CRACKERS, 10c package
PINT JARS LIBBY'S STUFFED OLIVES, 3 for 79c
177 Maplewood Avenue
S. O. 2-4300—4301—4302

DIEZ, MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
5 HIGHLAND PLACE

TAFT'S PHARMACY
OPPOSITE STATION
Elizabeth Arden TOILETRIES
Face Powder—Rouges
Tooth Pastes, etc.
PHONE S. O. 2-0063

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Reliable Outfitters
NOW SHOWING
A Complete Line of Men's Sportswear at Popular Prices
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OPEN EVENINGS

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 3-0019

BUNCE BROTHERS
Tailoring Service
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
43A Church, Montclair, N. J. Mtclr. 3-0091

Permanent Waves of Distinction
At reduced prices. Eight years in Montclair
Elise Powell, Marinello Graduate
MAR-DEL BEAUTY SERVICE
20 Church St., Montclair Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel Montclair 2-0694

Grace M. Cunningham
Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Cold Cut Platter
Arranged and garnished without extra charge . . . Betty Crocker Angel Food, large size, fresh daily, 39 cents.
The MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

Mary Barclay Dress Shop
The Shop of Personal Service for Women and the Junior Miss
Also Stockings, Costume Jewelry and Accessories
42 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-7323

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS
DAWTON'S
—LIMITED—
BEDDING FURNITURE RUGS
28 SO. PARK ST. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Montclair 2-1813

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI
A Real Gift Shop
Attractive Gifts for Every Occasion
GENERAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Radios and Electric Refrigerators of leading makes.
SOLD ON CONVENIENT TERMS
Motor Repairs of All Kinds
Es. 3-5575 710 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

THE Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

ORANGE

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

J. SONNENSCHEIN
"Better Shoes"
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes for Women
WALK-OVER, FLORSHEIM, JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOES for Men
230 MAIN STREET

ENGELS INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily deliveries throughout Essex Co.
239 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

PATERSON

Regent Beauty Shop
BETTY SHELDRAKE
Hair Dyeing, Marcelling, Facials, Finger Waving and Manicuring. Permanent Waving
17 HAMILTON ST. SH 2-5266

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON N. J

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 8475

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook and New Brunswick.

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
112 Church St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.
PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00; SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE or WATER WAVE $1.00; MARCEL WAVE 75 cents, with SHAMPOO $1.50; MANICURE 50 cents.
Parking space always available.

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
OUR POLICY
One Price to All—Courteous and Dependable Service.
110 E. Seventh St Tel. Blvd 6-3878—6-3879

PETER A. GUNDERSON
Painting and Decorating
TEL. PLFD. 6-1580-M
1222 WALNUT ST. PFLD., N. J.

NEW JERSEY

RAHWAY

FRED'K SCHOENFELD
Specializing in Simmons Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Heywood-Wakefield Baby Carriages
90 IRVING STREET Tel. RAHWAY 7-0199

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"THE STORE THAT PLEASES"
TRESENFELD'S SPECIALTY SHOP
212 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0949
Our Low Prices Prevail in a Rising Market

R. G. RADIO CO.
178 MAIN ST. Hack. 3-0043
Westinghouse-Marr Oil Burners
Electrical Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio

BOGOTA PUBLISHING CO.
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JOB PRINTING

RIDGEWOOD

WELTI'S O. K. MARKET
High Grade Meat
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Fresh Sea Food Daily
TEL. R. 6-0937 WILSEY SQUARE

BELANUS COAL
Local distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call 6-4649
24 SO. BROAD STREET, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Prop.
HO-HO-KUS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
INTERWOVEN SOCKS
KAYNEE SHIRTS and SUITS
HUBRITE and QUEEN MAKE
INFORMAL FROCKS

GAS TIRES
H. C. DICKINSON
64 GODWIN AVENUE
PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0061
BATTERIES REPAIRS

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

Sheffield Farm Co., Inc.
56 ELM STREET
High-Grade Dairy Products
Orders Taken at Store for Daily Delivery
Phone Westfield 2-1990 Plainfield 6-3600

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

? IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
Established 1865
45 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Announcing the new Refrigerator
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET PHONE 812

E. F. SCHLEICHER, Distributor
Willowdale Milk
Grade A Raw.
At our new low price 12c per quart
PHONE 9238 617 NORTH NEW

ERIE

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827 WEST 10TH STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Bradley Bathing Suits for Men, Women and Children

MOSER STUDIO
Classes in Better Homes. Special Classes for Children. Classes in Arts and Crafts. Talent Exchange Club. Pictures. Antiques.
13 WEST 7TH ST. Phone 43-140

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Finest Table Supplies
SECOND STREET AT STATE
TELEPHONE 8790

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
6-8½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA

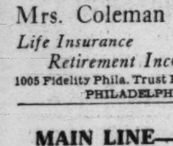
Mrs. Coleman Sellers 3rd
Life Insurance *Annuities*
Retirement Income Bonds
1005 Fidelity Phila. Trust Bldg. Berwyn P.O.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PITTSBURGH

MABEL O. COWAN
Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
At Reasonable Prices
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning
901 MAY BUILDING Atlantic 7472



TRUSSELL'S
Shoe Repairing
214 STANWIX ST. (Opp. Jenkins Arcade)

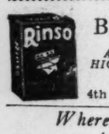
F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE PITTSBURG PA.
Phone Wellington 1014
Conservatories and Nursery at Bellevue Road

COMPLETE ART SERVICE
Layouts, finished artwork, retouching for direct by mail, newspaper, catalog and magazine advertising.
ADVERTISING ART STUDIOS
Robert D. Dette
Park Bldg. Atlantic 1941 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

MILK
Phone Your Order Now
Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

READING



B. & J. SAYLOR
A COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH GRADE GROCERIES at
4th and Penn Sts. Tel. 6255
Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

SCRANTON

RENOVIZE
And buy your paint and wall paper from
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Enjoy THE BEAUTY OF NATURE
WITH THE *New Ford V-8*
ADAIR MOTOR COMPANY
SALES SERVICE
Ford
FORD BLDG. 601 Wyoming Ave.

Renovize by Getting Plants and Ideas for Planting at
BESANÇON'S
618 SPRUCE 329 JEFFERSON

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Motor Cars
LEE TIRES
PENNZIP GASOLINE
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

Sewickley Market
Fresh and Smoked Meats, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Full line of Groceries, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
QUALITY FREE DELIVERY PRICE
Tel. Sewickley 1227 348 BEAVER ST.

Knapp Drug Co., *Sewickley*
Broadway Pharmacy, *Coraopolis*

"EXPELLO"
Kills Moth Worms

"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery

M. M. Baker Dairy Store
408 BEAVER STREET
H-O-T Plate Lunches
Home-Made Pies on Sale
Fresh Roasted PEANUTS
DELIVERY SERVICE

S-E-L-E-C-T
F-R-U-I-T M-A-R-K-E-T
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
received FRESH DAILY
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

Complete Beauty Service
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Chester Pike and Park Ave.
Swarthmore 1297

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored.
West Philadelphia and Suburban *Collection and Delivery.*

"To hope to cheer" *"To make glad"*
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLVD 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
"The Telegraph Florist of Delaware Co."

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill
WAVERLY FRUIT CO.
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce Fresh Fish
PHONE CLEARBROOK 6671—1860

WILKINSBURG

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

Featuring a New Foundation Garment
EVEN-PUL
CORSETS $1.95 GIRDLES $2.95
Have our experienced corset saleslady show you the special features these garments have to offer. They eliminate the bulky inner belt, distribute flesh evenly, do not force flesh up or down, and reduce diaphragm 2 or 3 inches.
On Sale—Second Floor
STILLMAN'S, YORK, PA.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK PENNA

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

ENGLISH grandfather mahogany clock, 1750, and barometer; 2 Hepplewhite chairs; EMPIRE leaded glass secretary, davenport, bureau, rocker, stool, pedestal table, console table; COLONIAL cannon ball bed, chairs, rush bottom chair and rocker. 19 Clifton St., Worcester, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 5-room apartment, tile kitchen and bath, shower, garage; reduced rental; excellent location. Apply 47 Evans St., Watertown, Mass.

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

THE FENMORE invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 64 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 5-room furnished apartment in Newton, Mass., for summer; rent reasonable; conveniently located. Call New. No. 1254-R.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED apartment in country at your own price; 3 airy rooms, kitchenette, modern improvements, broad piazzas; will consider any reasonable offer; write or telephone, MRS. E. C. PAGE, 101 Washington St., Ayer, Mass. Phone Ayer 435.

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Daily Features

Come Play

Hand Tag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'M REALLY quite excited today because we are going to Detroit and this is our very first play party in the lovely city which has come to be known as the "Automobile City." Barbara R—'s invitation was the very first one that came from our Detroit boys and girls though there has been another one since then from James Oliver Y, so we know we are to have another visit there a little later on. Today Barbara has asked us to meet her friends, Patty, Ruth, Bobby, Robert and Richard, so hop in and we'll be off.

Wouldn't it be lovely to take a few minutes and fly quite low over Belle Isle? How many of you know about Belle Isle? It is a very beautiful island right in the center of the Detroit River, and only a little way from downtown Detroit. From one side of the island you may see Detroit close by and from the other side you are even nearer to Canada, which is across the river from Detroit. The island is very large and has the loveliest canals running here and there where people may go canoeing. The woods are quite deep and very natural and the squirrels and pheasants and wild flowers are just everywhere.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Now Robert Shall Be 'It.'"

Then there is a zoo with many fascinating animals and ponies to ride, and places to cook your meals, to go swimming and even a playground with swings and other things.

Barbara and her friends probably go there often to have a picnic supper.

Oh, we are nearing the head of the island now. Our plane is flying very low so we should be able to see it rather well. Isn't it lovely, children? And can you see Detroit on one side with all its tall buildings, and Canada on the other? Wish we had time to stop, but we are near Barbara's house now and she will be waiting for us.

Oh, there she is! And there is our faithful flag.

Hello, Barbara! Hello children! We've had such a pretty flight right over Belle Isle.

Today we are playing a tag game called "Hand Tag." Let's divide into two teams. Barbara, Richard and Bobby can be on one side and Robert, Patty and Ruth on the other. Now each team stand in a line facing the other team about 15 feet apart.

X X X
15 ft.
O O O

Each of you hold your right hand outstretched. If you bend your arm at the elbow and have the palm of your hand up, it will be just right.

Now Robert shall be "It" and he will go across to the opposite line and walking along in front he will slap the hand of each player in the line. But when he comes to the one whom he wishes to tag, he will slap the palm and also the back of the hand quickly from below and dash back to his own line.

There he goes and he has slapped Barbara's hand on the palm and the back. So Barbara must try to catch him before he gets back to his own line. Oh, she did catch him, so Robert will have to go on the opposite side.

Now Barbara starts out. See, she is going over to the other line, and after slapping Patty's palm she immediately slapped the back, too, but Patty was wide awake and ready, so Barbara was caught. Now Patty, Barbara and Ruth are on one side and it is their turn to send someone across.

Look at Ruth. She slapped everyone's palm, then she started to do the same thing again, but when she came to Bobby she slapped the back, too, and got away so quickly he couldn't catch her. So they both went back to their own sides.

This game is great fun and can be played with quite a large number of children as well as with six or eight.

Dear me, time to be leaving already. Good-by everyone. We loved our visit to Detroit, Barbara. Thank you for inviting us and we'll be looking for you all next week when we go to Kenilworth, Ill., for a visit with Carleen and Phyllis. Their aunt Miss Vesta of Wright, Iowa, has invited us to play with them and their playmates.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

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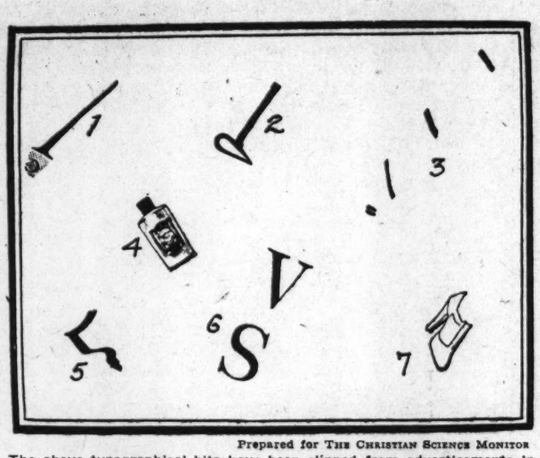
The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WHOEVER you are, be noble;
Whatever you do, do well;
Whenever you speak, speak kindly,
Give joy wherever you dwell. —ANON.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 32



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 32." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Thoreau

We are poets and fablers and dramatists and novelists ourselves. We are continually acting a part in a more interesting drama than any written.

All the events which make the annals of the nation are but the shadows of our private experiences.

There is no rule more invariable than that we are paid for our suspicions by finding what we suspect.

My friend is that one whom I can associate with my choicest thoughts.

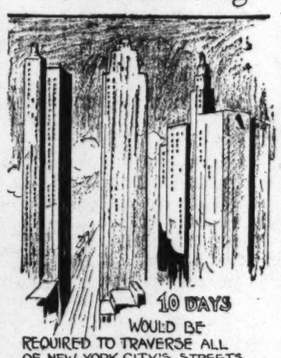
When out of history the truth shall have been extracted, it will have shed its dates like withered leaves.

Leaves are of more various forms than the alphabets of all languages put together. Of the oak alone there are hardly two alike and each expresses its own character.

The landscape lies far and fair within, and the deepest thinker is the fartherest traveled.

Nature will bear the closest inspection; she invites us to lay our eye level with the smallest leaf and take an insect's view of its plan.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Panama Canal tolls—
averaged 87.6 cents a ton on shipping passing through the canal in 1931-32.

Ten miles an hour—
is the average speed for a man on skis.

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Betty Bee

The Hive Is Moved

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OUR last story we mentioned the fact that Betty Bee got lost. This was a rather surprising thing in view of the fact that Betty often went a mile or more from home in quest of honey. This is how it happened:

Mr. Farmer had never kept bees before. One night after the bees were in the hive, he put a piece of paper in the opening and moved the hive away from the house and down by a fence about 25 feet away. He handled the hive carefully so as not to disturb its occupants.

The next morning Betty Bee was out bright and early in search of honey. Straight away she flew to a sunlit hill where many flowers bloomed. It was glorious, this being busy midst such beautiful surroundings, and she buzzed a happy little tune as she flew from blossom to blossom.

Her "baskets" filled with honey, she rose in the air and started toward home. Perhaps you have heard of people going in a "bee line." This means the shortest possible distance between two points and that is the way a bee flies. Just above the trees Betty hurried home with her load. She was not yet lost, but she was to be within a short time. Poor Betty!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The revelation . . . came to me gradually and apparently through divine power" (H. V. A.)—The correspondent draws attention to the familiar sentence, and cautions against its being read as though there were a comma after "gradually," as though "apparently" here meant "seemingly" (implying there might be some doubt).

It is evident that both adverbs, "gradually" and "apparently," have equal value in modifying the verb "came." "Apparently" is undoubtedly used in the sense of "clearly."

Revelation (H. C.) — The correspondent inquires about this phrase in a newspaper article: "last chapter of the Book of Revelations."

This is one of the commonest mistakes in referring to the Bible. The book is "Revelation," of course.

"As given" or "given" (B. F. S.)— The writer asks if the announcement of a statement "as given" in a certain book might not lead some to suspect that it might be given in other ways elsewhere.

Yes, such ambiguity is possible with "as given." "Given" leaves no doubt about the one source.

What They Say

The Money Situation

"Every dollar now owed requires, on the average, 75 per cent more real wealth to pay it than in 1921 to 1929."—*Irving Fisher.*

The Same

"It is with empires as with individuals—those who will not risk cannot win."—*Lord Sankey.*

Politics

"No one who has entered public life ever willingly turns his back upon it." — *President Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Still Frontiers

"There are many Mount Everests to conquer in the spiritual world." —*The Duchess of Hamilton.*

An English Educator Speaks

"Uneducated graduates are being turned out from the universities."—*Principal A. F. Morgan.*

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Looks at Sky and Earth

Reported by George L. Moore for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE come days on Boston Common when the sky is clear and blue, the earth glistens, and the air is sweet with life. On such days, some people go to the Common and sit. Other people stretch on the grass. Levi, the turtle, pokes his head out of the water and nods to the sky. Neck and Crop, the swans, float on the water and tell each other that all is well. The sum of it all is to enjoy the day. Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, from his great wisdom and experience, has learned that on days of this sort, the thing to do is to seek a quiet spot and be still—and thus we find him. His swing-tail coat is off, folded neatly on the grass. His cane and high silk hat are laid to rest near the coat. And the venerable squirrel devotes himself to the delightful pursuit of drinking it all in. He looks for a long time into the sky. Every once in a while he nods and smiles.

"Good," he says to himself, "good!"

He watches a pigeon sailing overhead.

"Beautiful," he says to himself.

A company of sparrows fly with graceful dips and darts, and he loses sight of them as they head toward the Public Garden and a maple tree's leaves shut off that part of the sky.

"Good," says the squirrel.

He rests back against a tiny hillock and gazes into the space between the ground and a tree close by. Suddenly, there swings into view right near his head a caterpillar on the end of a tiny thread.

"Nice day for swinging," says Scroggins.

The caterpillar sways gently and wiggles.

The illustrious squirrel takes another long look at the blue sky, smiles and nods, and turns over on an elbow. Beneath his gaze is a patch of grass. He looks at it in astonishment. Then he looks more closely.

There on a spear of grass is a very small grasshopper. It is light green, and its legs and body are smooth. Near the grasshopper are some ants. Scroggins looks at them in amazement. They bustle here and there. One finds a tiny bit of something and starts to tug it away. The others hurry over and lend a hand. The grasshopper moves about. The ants bustle. A caterpillar comes into the scene. Scroggins looks to see if it is the caterpillar that was swinging on the thread. No, it's a different one. A hard-shelled beetlelike person next enters the picture. Scroggins watches the bustle of the ants, and the moving-about of the grasshopper, the inching of the caterpillar and the scrambling of the beetle. Then he looks into the blue sky. Sparrows and pigeons are flying about.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Nice Day for Swinging"

"Well, well," he says to himself, "a good deal of business is being done."

Inspired by the activity, he puts on his coat, takes cane in hand, dons his hat, and hurries to the garden to see if he, too, can't be doing something. There he finds Mrs. Scroggins pulling weeds.

He helps her some.

In Lighter Vein

The Soft Answer

Wife: "You never did anything clever in all your life."

Husband: "You forget, dear, I married you."—*Answers.*

Pearson's

"Ah, a Nazi."
"No, just a straphanger."

The Husband Maker

She: "Do you think a genius makes a good husband?"

He: "You'd better ask my wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Help for It

Wife (with newspaper): "It says here that a well-known poet always recites his verses to his dog."

Hub: "Well, I suppose the S. P. C. A. can't be everywhere at once."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

Stopped There

"But, Betty, dear," advised the mother, "you are not getting all the peelings off the potatoes!"

"Yes, I am, mother," replied Betty, "all except in the dimples."

Financial Note

"Youth calls to youth," the poet says,
And it's a good thing, too;
If youth did not, the telephones
Would bring less revenue.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Ad-O-Grams No. 24

Published: May 24

Answers:

1. Essex Terraplane.
2. Kodak (Eastman).
3. Henry Ford.
4. Lex.
5. Sem Pray.
6. Prudence Hash.
7. Lucky Tiger (Shampoo).

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Reflection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A BELOVED elderly couple, affectionately known to everyone in the neighborhood as "Dad" and "Grandma," lived just across the street from a business woman. They had very little occasion to use a telephone so had never had one installed. One day "Grandma" remarked in the hearing of her neighbor that she would be much happier if she could sometimes use a telephone without being obliged to bother anyone.

The business woman was away from home all day, so she gave her a key to her house, and invited her to use her telephone at her pleasure.

At the close of a particularly difficult day, the business woman left her office more than usually disinclined to do her routine straightening up when she reached home. When she arrived she found, to her great surprise and joy, a "house in order"; the fuel was in the fireplace ready for the match that lay on the mantel above; and on the table was a jar of "Grandma's" special pride—home canned peaches.

And again it was found that friendliness is reflected in friendliness.

Brevities

Punch: Raised by the passing of a big liner, a wave suddenly dashed up the beach of a popular seaside resort. Many girls in bathing costumes had narrow escapes from bathing.

Humorist: Underneath the foundation stone of a new literary club in America two volumes of modern poetry have been buried. An excellent idea, as far as it goes.

Judge: We notice that many of the stocks listed in the financial sections are followed by "pf" and we sometimes wonder if this doesn't mean "pffft."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Choppin' Cotton"

DOWN South one of the prevailing occupations about this time of year is called "choppin' cotton"—which does not mean quite what it says, for the farmer ordinarily is not chopping his cotton but rather is chopping away the weeds from around it so it may grow. This year, however, the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to do some chopping of cotton that will be a chopping of cotton.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace has just announced the plans of the new Agricultural Adjustment Administration for holding, as it hopes, at least 10,000,000 acres of cotton land out of production. This, moreover, is not merely potential cotton land but land already actually planted in cotton. The proposal is to offer the planter a cash rent for his land, or a cash rent and an option on cotton in storage, in return for an agreement to plow under one acre of every four of his growing crop.

When such steps become evidently necessary, throwing away part of the laboriously cultivated possibilities of what the world has presumed to be wealth, one is led to ponder a little as to what this serious business of material production is all about.

The members of the Federal Farm Board who two years ago brought scorn and ridicule from all sides upon their heads by proposing that the cotton farmer voluntarily destroy one row in every three of his crop must note with mingled feelings that the new Administration's program is much the same except for a slight change of ratio. Yet it is different in that it provides a machinery hitherto nonexistent for seeing that those who participate in the reduction of supply shall participate most in the improvement of return.

And the proposition is clear that an improvement of price—in the case of cotton as in that of other agricultural commodities that are below par in relation to industrial prices—can come only by striking an equation between supply and demand. With demand largely limited to domestic consumption and hand-to-mouth orders from abroad, the only apparent answer is to reduce supply.

It is a queer world where men apparently must be paid to destroy part of what they are about to produce. All material wealth in the long run depends upon production. Industriousness underlies the satisfaction of human wants. Yet industry consciously controls its output wherever it can. And even the paying of men to destroy instead of to produce is not altogether unusual or unprecedented. Nations at war pay men—miserably, it is true, but nevertheless pay them—to destroy not only wealth, but also their fellow men.

And then when their better natures have granted them peace for a few years they find themselves able to supply their wants so lavishly that they fall to bickering over the division of these spoils of peace, engaging in economic wars, everyone trying to sell and no one wanting to buy. Instead of finding the earth niggardly, they find it bringing forth such abundance that their petty systems are put to confusion in trying to utilize and distribute it.

Perhaps after all we have been paying more attention than necessary to material production. Unquestionably there are material needs to be met far beyond what the disordered economy of today is meeting. But even when all these are provided for, there are nonmaterial needs, recreational, intellectual, artistic and spiritual needs of men, which are likely to be overlooked in the scramble for material production.

The instance of cotton is not unique nor even the best example; in nearly every commodity producers and governments are preparing to regulate production. May not this controlling of material production, this rationalizing of hours spent on earthly wants, facilitate a greater attention to the production of moral values, of higher thinking and of good will in human relationships—of which there can be no overproduction?

South African Unity

IT WAS a good day for South Africa when the leaders of the two principal parties recently sank their differences and adopted a common policy under the ægis of a National Government. It would be idle to deny that until that happy event was brought about the outlook in the Dominion was gloomier than at any time since the British Government in 1909 granted to the Boers full equality of rights and created the Union of South Africa.

The granting of the free Constitution was an act of trust upon the part of the Liberal Government then in power in Great Britain, for it had the effect of leaving British South Africans in a minority compared with the Boers, who had lately been defeated in war. But the event justified it. The great Boer leaders, General Botha and General Smuts, each in turn acted in the spirit that was expected of them, and Boers and Britons seemed to be settling down happily as fellow-citizens.

But in recent years something of the old cleavage has reappeared, partly as the result of dissatisfaction with the prolonged ascendency of General Smuts, partly because of vocational differences which still distinguish the two races, and partly because there was a general movement throughout the Dominions to assert fully their self-governing status. If there had been the least clog upon its independence, South Africa, under the Nationalist leader, General Hertzog, would have thrown off the yoke. But there was none. The cleavage, therefore, between the parties of General Smuts and General Hertzog was rather one of sentiment than reality, the one emphasizing the common interests of Britain and South Africa, the other emphasizing a racial point of view.

But these unsubstantial considerations could not stand in the presence of the cataclysmic events of the economic crisis. Vainly the late Government stood on its dignity in refusing to follow Britain in going off the gold standard. For once the gold miners and the farmers found themselves united by a common interest. Both demanded the abandonment of a quixotic gold standard. And with a gesture Mr. Tielman Roos abandoned his seat on the Supreme Court bench and initiated a political campaign to compel the Government to go off gold.

"I believe that General Hertzog and General Smuts will now see to it that their parties are consolidated into a single organization. That was the ideal prompting my reëntry into politics." So said Mr. Roos after his defeat in a general election which might never have taken place but for his intervention. The two party leaders were brought to realize the overwhelming demand on the part of all sections of South Africans for united action to deal with the economic situation, recognizing also that united action at home involved the necessity of fullest coöperation with the Empire.

In the election Boers and Britons have found themselves on the same side, and the National Government, with members of all parties, has an even more decisive majority than was lately given to the National Government in Great Britain. It has been able to devote itself to the production of a budget which is balanced by a tax on the increase in the profits of the gold mines due to the departure from the gold standard and it affords relief to the harried farmers.

That "United South Africa" which was the dream of Liberals a quarter of a century ago seems nearer realization today than at any previous time. And on this occasion it is a union of the people's own making, based upon recognition of common interest.

Guarding the Library

IT IS not certain that the San Bernardino (Calif.) Board of County Supervisors are familiar with Sheridan's famous old play "The Rivals," or being familiar with it, echo the sentiments of its Sir Anthony Absolute, who said:

> Madam, a circulating library in a town is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge! It blossoms through the year! And, depend on it, Mrs. Malaprop, that they who are so fond of handling the leaves, will long for the fruit at last.

However, whether the board was of the same mind or not, it decided, during a recent planning of economies, to eliminate the county free library and most, if not all, of its branches.

The proposed economy was halted due to the fact that a committee of twenty citizens waited upon the board with a petition. This was signed by several thousand taxpayers in sixty-five communities on behalf of retention of the library system. Miss Caroline Waters, the chief librarian, pointed out that the county library is stocked with 128,000 volumes; that the annual circulation of books is approximately 368,555; and that books are distributed among 37,000 readers, 7176 of whom are children. The board rescinded its action.

The incident is interesting since it seemed to be the board's intention to abolish their county library system in its entirety. To do away with a public service as valuable and far reaching as a library would not appeal to many as a true economy. The case may be an extreme and isolated one. As such it were best forgotten save as a commentary on the follies of the times. But the fact remains that such a step was contemplated and prevented only by the vigilance of thinking citizens.

Economy of method or improvement in management of many public libraries may be advisable. But during the present plethora of economy efforts throughout the country, changes may be proposed that are not true "savings." If such a situation should occur, then it would seem well for the taxpayers to arise as did those of San Bernardino, and rescue their cultural citizenship.

New Diplomacy in Cuba

AMBASSADOR SUMNER WELLES, who arrived in Havana on May 7, only six weeks ago, has proved that the President of the United States knew what he was doing when he sent Mr. Welles to Cuba. The most recent word from the Pearl of the Antilles is that the "ABC" group in the island is willing to cease its revolutionary activities and to allow Mr. Welles to act as mediator in the quarrel between the student oppositionists and President Machado, who also, it is asserted, agreed two weeks ago to accept the American Ambassador for this rôle. This means that the most intransigent elements in the Cuban strife have accepted, at least for the time being, a more peaceful method for ironing out the difficulties that have distressed the island for more than four years.

Ostensibly Mr. Welles was sent to Cuba as a routine diplomat whose functions were to be those of any ambassador, though the difficulties of his post were recognized. Regardless of all official statements, however, it was generally hoped that he would do much more than merely represent the United States in Havana. There seemed to be nd good reason why the President of the United States should remove from the Assistant Secretaryship of State his recent and well-qualified appointee unless he had some greater mission for him to perform in the new post.

There is reason to rejoice that a happy beginning has been made in solving the Cuban problem without resorting to methods which might have made the situation far worse. At one time there were those who believed that there were only two possibilities; one was for the United States to step in and forcibly take hold of the situation; the other was for the United States to stand off and let things run their own course even though it were down hill into confusion worse confounded. But the new diplomacy scores another triumph by indicating that, properly championed and tactfully proposed, mediation and arbitration can be used to bring together the most irreconcilable of antagonists.

It must not be assumed, however, that a successful mediation of the immediate difficulties that beset Cuba will solve all her problems. Some are so deep that only time and tolerance can smooth them out. These are racial and social that cannot be speeded up by human will. Others are economic and depend on the entire world's recovery; while others are moral which require utmost wisdom and patience. It must not be forgotten that almost a whole generation of young students has had its early education interrupted and upset by the turmoil of the past four years. On the other hand Cuba can cope with these problems more surely and more confidently if one half of the house is not set against the other. This appears to be Mr. Welles's great opportunity—to reunite a divided family and speed it on its way to a happy future.

Rail Wages—and Rates

JUST when other industries are responding to nation-wide exhortations to raise wages from their badly sunken levels, the railroads of the United States announce an intention to cut their basic wage rates by 22½ per cent. The immediate reaction of many readers probably is in line with the declaration of Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, that it is "a most inopportune time for the railroads to launch a wage reduction program."

And so it is, in the main, though there are some mitigating circumstances. The 22½ per cent includes a 10 per cent cut already in effect; hence the additional cut would be 12½ per cent. The rates of pay for railroad labor have been protected longer than other wages and prices. Except for the Railway Labor Act and its requirements of mediation such cuts probably would have been in effect months ago. Industry in general then had cut wage rates, according to estimates, by about 25 per cent. Hence railway labor yet may be better off—if it has work—than much other labor.

But railway car loadings have shown encouraging increases during most of the last several weeks or even months, indicating that transportation is sharing in the benefits of a reviving business activity. There is hope that railroads may yet be able to pay the somewhat reduced wages they are now paying and still get along reasonably well.

Economies in other directions are surely at least as much to be sought as economies at the expense of labor. Along with the work of the new coördinator—who is offering to mediate in the wage dispute—the Interstate Commerce Commission presumably will press for financial reorganizations to scale down fixed charges. High executive salaries have come in for deflation by a federal court in one receivership case and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with recent loans.

Perhaps the extra 12½ per cent reduction is thrown into the discussion largely for bargaining purposes by the railroad managements. Possibly if they can make the present 10 per cent cut permanent or can whittle off a few per cent below that they will have gained as much as they actually expect. The degree of recovery in railroad business will materially affect the decision.

If railroad wages are reduced, in whatever degree, the consumers of railway service—the shippers and travelers—will then have reason to feel even more strongly than they do now that they are entitled to reductions in freight and passenger rates. Indeed, the present action of the rail officials will lead to increased hopes on the part of the public for a favorable decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of certain primary producer groups for a general freight rate cut. There is much ground for believing that lower rates would be in the best interests of the railroads.

"I Shall Probably Kick Myself"

THIS is the story of a sincere prohibitionist who has been sincerely won over to the other side. He is a teetotaler. In 1919 he voted for the Eighteenth Amendment, and supported it. Last week when the issue of repeal came before the citizens of Massachusetts he voted against the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I had become convinced," he said, "through the statements of the wets that prohibition had failed. I was persuaded that the law had lost the backing of the people and that it would be better if it were repealed. I cast my vote for repeal. *And now I shall probably kick myself for having done so.*"

The conversation is actual. The italics are ours. And in a few months—a year or so—how many other Americans are going to "kick themselves for having done so?"

Editorial Notes

Spokane asks the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $90,000 for the purpose of constructing a municipal golf course and club house, agreeing to pay in ten years with 5 per cent interest. The enthusiasm expressed over the project would indicate that the citizens are more golfingly inclined than those of most municipalities, but since the green fees are expected to take care of loan and interest, the opportunity of acquiring a distinct civic asset for which the home owner and motorist do not have to pay through taxes may have something to do with their interest.

The action of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in reducing the rents on her extensive estates by 50 per cent in order to help Dutch farmers to overcome their economic difficulties shows a disposition on her part to meet her subjects all of halfway

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The United States and the Monitor at Chicago's Fair

CHICAGO

HARRY NEW, or if you wish him treated with becoming dignity, the Hon. Harry S. New, former United States Senator from Indiana, and later Postmaster-General for two terms, and I were newspaper reporters in bygone days. We were part of the group, of which there are but too few now surviving, that chronicled the glories of the Columbian Exposition in 1893 for the newspaper readers of that day. Today, Senator New sits in a painfully "art nouveau" office in the Federal Exhibit here, and lords it over a group of interesting and instructive examples of what the United States Government is doing to justify its existence.

It is at least to be said of that organization that when it undertakes to make an exhibit it proves itself a competent showman. Of the architecture of the building in which it is housed the less said the better. Three huge pylons tower aloft, housing nothing and seemingly designed for no other purpose than to blazon the patriotic colors, red, white and blue, forth to the world. The building housing the exhibits is low—two stories—and rambling, fronting the lagoon. Back of it, and clear to the shores of Lake Michigan, extend low wings, forming an almost circular inclosure. In these wings are housed the headquarters of the forty-eight states, each with its parti-colored front, and distinctive entrance. The inclosure is equipped for open-air concerts. Seen at night from one of the neighboring observation towers the general effect is impressive, the color scheme being brilliant and the proportions of the group of buildings harmonious.

It is, however, impossible for one who attended the earlier Chicago Fair to forget that in that great exposition each state exhibit was housed in a dignified building of its own. As a rule these were reproductions of historic edifices. I remember that Massachusetts presented the old Hancock House that formerly stood on Beacon Hill; Pennsylvania, Independence Hall; Virginia, Mount Vernon; Tennessee had, I think, Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. The long street, edged with these picturesque and suggestive edifices, was an attractive exhibit even to those who lacked time to enter them. That quality is wholly lacking in the compound of state alcoves—for they are little more—presented here.

Within the Federal Building the exhibits are the traditional shows of the various departments at Washington—and all, in my opinion, of the utmost interest to students of our governmental activities. The collections having been made before the present Administration came into power there is no space devoted to either the "brain trust" or the "new deal." It might be noted, however, that the fair was opened by the present Postmaster-General, held to be largely the arbiter of patronage for the Roosevelt Administration, while Mr. New, the United States Commissioner in charge, held the same official position for President Hoover. The era of good feeling seems to extend to the Century of Progress.

* * *

Directly across the lagoon is the white pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor, the broad windows of its reading room looking out on the bright waters, dotted with strange craft. Around the base of a section of the wall of the main hall of the pavilion extends an enlarged series of Mr. Carmack's highly popular cartoons depicting the life and services of "Snubs: Our Dog." If the stories which attendants upon the pavilion tell are wholly authentic, Snubs, or his creator, is carrying off the primary honors of the fair.

The cartoons are covered with transparent sheets of cellophane, and on asking why I was told that the children who came in insisted upon patting the head of "good old Snubsy." Unfortunately, the loving caresses were complicated with deposits of popcorn, taffy, pink candy, and the general grime of the fair, so that Snubs would have been obliterated under a sort of geological stratum except for the cellophane which can be, and is, washed daily. Another evidence of the high esteem in which that genial canine is held was furnished by two youngsters who brought nickels to their Sunday school teacher for the Publishing House. "We've just got to finish Snubs's house before summer," they said by way of emphasis.

The Monitor's pavilion is the only exhibit maintained by a newspaper on the grounds, although the Chicago Daily News has an information booth in one of the larger buildings. Into the pavilion come guests averaging in number more than 4000 daily. I was told that the highest number recorded was 9000. Only a fraction are Christian Scientists; the great majority being people interested in the Monitor's chosen task of supplying a clean daily newspaper of international character to the world.

Charts, sample pages, maps, well-designed murals and a staff of volunteer expositors make this clear to all comers. No friend of the Monitor can contemplate this exhibit without feeling both gratitude and pride that so admirable an opportunity for setting forth the quality of the paper has been so fully realized.

An English Exposition of America's Debt Attitude

From an Address at Rhodes House, Oxford

By VISCOUNT ASTOR

THE world today is torn asunder and on the verge of economic chaos. Whether it is saved depends largely upon international coöperation and essentially upon Anglo-American coöperation. The settlement of war debts will not solve the world's economic problems, but it is a vital first step. Until this is settled there will be irritation, suspicion, misunderstanding. Unless the debt question is settled by consent, there will not be sufficient good will to enable us to go on to the next state of a successful economic conference. . . .

Take the figures of German war debts called reparations. The Versailles Treaty fixed these at the fantastic figure of £6,600,000,000. (These figures are from Hansard.) This total was reduced to £2,000,000,000 and £1,600,000,000 respectively by the Dawes and the Young plans. It was finally cut down by the Lausanne settlement to £150,000,000. This represents a maximum of 10 per cent of the Young figure or only about 2 per cent of the original total. Economists had long been urging cancellation and soon after the war British statesmen were convinced of their wisdom; not so the general British public or the French nation. Hard economic facts alone converted them.

* * *

It is interesting today to trace the course of events which led to our conversion. We, the allies, began by taking away Germany's gold. We then told her she must earn more money in order to pay us her war debts (we soon refused to take her goods, such as coals, ships, etc., as these too obviously took money and employment away from our shipbuilders and miners). To carry out our instructions Germany depreciated her currency, reduced her costs of production and undercut us in the world markets. The more she earned by underselling us in these markets the more she added to our unemployed. Germany also, in order to maintain her balance of trade, put up her tariffs against the countries to which she had to pay reparations. This again increased our unemployment.

Finally the French and British public were convinced by hard facts that they could not afford to continue receiving reparations payments. . . . So at Lausanne the allies scaled down reparations, not as an act of charity or philanthropy to Germany, but because it was good business for them to do so.

A word now about the Hoover moratorium. After the war there apparently took place large inter-governmental payments. Between 1922 and 1930 the American Government apparently received $2,000,000,000. But, in fact, this did not represent a cash payment or a payment in goods What happened was that the American private investor lent to Europe, and to Germany in particular, over $4,000,000,000. It was these American loans which enabled German reparations to be paid to the allies and the allied war debts to be paid to America. In 1929-30 came the slump—America stopped lending and the attempt to transfer wealth from Europe to the United States of America broke down. The whole structure collapsed. This led to the Hoover moratorium of June, 1931.

One word about default. The question is not whether Europe will stop paying on the present scale but when she must stop doing so. To continue indefinitely is physically impossible. Default also only deters if the world considers default unjustified. World opinion has altered substantially on this.

* * *

In Europe there will always be a feeling that prearmistice debts differ in character to other debts, that they represent a common war effort, and should be treated differently. To many it seems also anomalous, even ridiculous, that a creditor country, on the one hand, should charge a debtor nation for guns and ammunition, when those munitions were used by the debtor's soldiers; but, on the other hand, should give the guns and ammunition free when the creditor sent its own soldiers to use the munitions and, incidentally, to lose their own lives.

But it's no use now discussing the origin of war debts. The question before the world is not whether they are just or unjust, but how to get world recovery.

So much for preliminary observations: now for the immediate deadlock. Tonight I shall deal chiefly with Anglo-American debts.

When in America before Christmas, I tried to expound the European point of view. Here in England I am attempting to explain the debts situation as it is seen in America and as it has to be looked at when set in the American background.

Europe must first remember America's traditional policy of isolation. This was broken when she entered the war. Today the war is increasingly unpopular. It is looked upon by many as having been a European war. Then we come to what is the first big obstacle, namely, the weight of America's internal domestic private debts. Last year the American budget deficit amounted to $2,000,000,000. Most municipalities also had budget deficits. So American taxpayers and ratepayers are in debt. Farmers (a quarter of the population) are unable to pay interest on their mortgages. These total $9,000,000,000. The volume of urban mortgages is said to be four times greater. So there is a vast army of private American debtors clamoring for a revision of the interest rates to their debts, asking for a moratorium or some sort of relief. It is not easy for American politicians to refuse relief to their constituents and, at the same time, to give relief to France with its Treasury full of gold.

Take other illustrations of America's financial plight. Owing to the slump, world trade has dropped 50 per cent. But American exports have decreased by 70 per cent. Every year there have been more than a thousand bank failures. The American unemployed total 12,000,000 and there is no insurance scheme to carry them. Many European countries are relatively more prosperous than the United States.

Opponents to revision are constantly pointing to the expenditure by European countries on armaments. This is seven times as great as the debt interest due to the United States of America. . . .

* * *

I have tried to outline the general background and atmosphere in America when the European notes arrived at the end of November. No more inopportune moment could have been found. . . In November, 1932, many Congressmen had just returned from an election in which they had pledged themselves to "make Europe pay." . . . Would the House of Commons after the 1919 election, when Members of Parliament pledged themselves to "make Germany pay," have agreed to a proposal for a drastic scaling down of reparations if no British Cabinet Minister had been allowed to address it and if such a proposal could have been rejected without forcing a dissolution? I doubt it. . . .

But certain forces are moving for settlement. An increasing number of people are appreciating the relative insignificance to the United States of America of war debts in her national income. This income has had a catastrophic drop of $40,000,000,000. Compared to this sum the war debts total of $250,000,000 (i. e., less than 1 per cent) is comparatively unimportant. Every exporter wants a better price for his produce. Cotton has dropped from 19 cents in 1929 to 6 cents; wheat has dropped from $1.40 to 45 cents; other commodity prices show similar declines. But 55 per cent of America's cotton is exported. So is 18 per cent of her wheat, 41 per cent of her tobacco, 33 per cent of her lard, 40 per cent of her typewriters, 14 per cent of her automobiles. Any increase of prosperity due to an improvement in world prices and international trade would recover more than 1 per cent of the $40,000,000,000 diminution in America's annual income. Better world conditions with higher prices, greater confidence, expanding trade, would be worth more to American producers than if she received 100 per cent of the war debts; and everyone by now knows that whatever the future figure may be, she will not be paid 100 per cent of these debts. I repeat that settlement of debts will not put the world right but it should begin to restore confidence and so raise prices. . . .

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Training for Unemployed Youth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "An Unusual Opportunity," printed in the February 16 issue of the Monitor, commenting on the intention of the Federal Government to enroll the unemployed American youth in units at citizens' military training camps, $20,000,000 having been appropriated for that purpose, brings forcibly the thought, What will constitute the training of these youths, as stated in the editorial?

The United States Government, broadly speaking, was very successful, through efficient vocational advisement, in training and rehabilitating several hundred thousand men and women, handicapped through service in the World War, into self-sustaining occupations ranging from mechanics to professional courses.

No doubt a similar program will be outlined for the unemployed youth, giving him a background for the future, along with sufficient military discipline to develop him into a useful and self-sustaining citizen of his community.

In this connection, it may be in order to suggest the surplus equipment and supplies previously used, owned by the Government, not in use now, but stored in warehouses and army bases, be utilized.

Those who for a long time have seen the necessity of some plan for training the American youth into a gainful occupation cannot but feel grateful for the publicity you have given to Senator Couzens' successful efforts, and the need for something more than mere military discipline.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS.

Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.